

PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of 2 which is now pro-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. D. HORNIMAN, 1913-14

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
[MAMADUKE EIKTHALL & SYED ABULLAH SHAIKH]

VOL. IX. NO. 8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers	Tons
18th Mar.	DONGOLA	3,056
19th "	CHINA (2)	7,042
20th "	NAIKURDA (2)	10,118
21st Apr.	KALYAN	8,967
22nd "	CALEDONIA (2)	7,572
23rd "	KALYAN	11,450
24th "	CALEDONIA (2)	10,302
25th "	KALYAN	8,967
26th "	CALEDONIA (2)	7,572
27th "	KALYAN	11,450
28th "	CALEDONIA (2)	10,302
29th "	KALYAN	8,967
30th "	CALEDONIA (2)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea". Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia", "China", "Terminator" voyagers at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaiser-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 56 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
25th April	MA' OBRA	5,288
26th May	MANDALLA	8,446

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia

Date	Steamers	Remarks
14th March	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai
25th "	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers	Remarks
14th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
15th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kattia, Durah direct.
16th "	PURNEA	East and South Africa via Madras.
17th "	CHAKARA	East and South Africa via Madras.
18th "	TARORA	East and South Africa via Madras.
19th "	VARSOVA	Basra direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage as per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Days	Arrival	Departure
Toshima Maru	Y. Okino	6.45 9th Mar.	20th Mar.
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7.15 18th Mar.	29th Mar.
Tomura Maru	J. WADA	8.21 24th Mar.	28th Mar.
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4.52 10th Apr.	22nd Apr.

This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

Freight and passage apply to

M. KAGAMI,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Days	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue	12th Feb.	12th Mar.
Indo Maru	S. Arai	12th Feb.	15th Mar.
Shan Maru	S. Komori	25th Mar.	6th Apr.
Indo Maru	R. Shimasaki	12th Apr.	22nd Apr.
Indo Maru	R. Yano	22nd Apr.	4th May.
Indo Maru	W. Mura	1st May.	15th May.

For Freight and passage, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, the Bank of Bombay, were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governor.
S. A. H. SUTWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 8,996,320

DIRECTORS:
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2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chhannulal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Muller, Esq.
8. Jhinghabhai Ujwahi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: AMBESDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1920, and 2½ per cent. from July 1, 1920, on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricimulal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street, Bombay.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE SUMIMOTO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES:
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Singapore, Kobe, Seattle
Calcutta, Yokohama, London
Rangoon, Hongkong, Shanghai
Batavia, Manila, Cebu
Panama, Colon, New York
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin
Harbin, Vladivostok
Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Post Box No. 888.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT \$25,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE, 8, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 4.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 49, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Amoy, Hongkong, Kobe, San Francisco
Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai
Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore
Canton, Malacca, Sourabaya
Colon, Manila, Tientsin
Fuchow, Peking, Vladivostok
Hankow, New York, Yokohama
Harbin, Peking, Vladivostok
Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 2,72,15,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 2,72,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Marabon Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaikh Memon Street, Share Bazar, Ropay Building, Apollo Street, LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 31st December 1920, interest at 1½ per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. R. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parel Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charai Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 7,50,70,100
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 1,51,51,019/4
RESERVE FUND Rs. 8,50,000

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Bombay—Share Bazar, 28 Apollo Street.
Mandvi—297, Chhatra Memon Street, and Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Burr Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Bachchan.
Lahore—Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1906.

BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—received for one year or for shorter period at the rate of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

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Funds exceed Rs. 33,50,000
Annual income exceeds Rs. 6,00,000
Claims paid about Rs. 27,00,000
Specialties:—Moderate premium, ready and verifiability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

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Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6%.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

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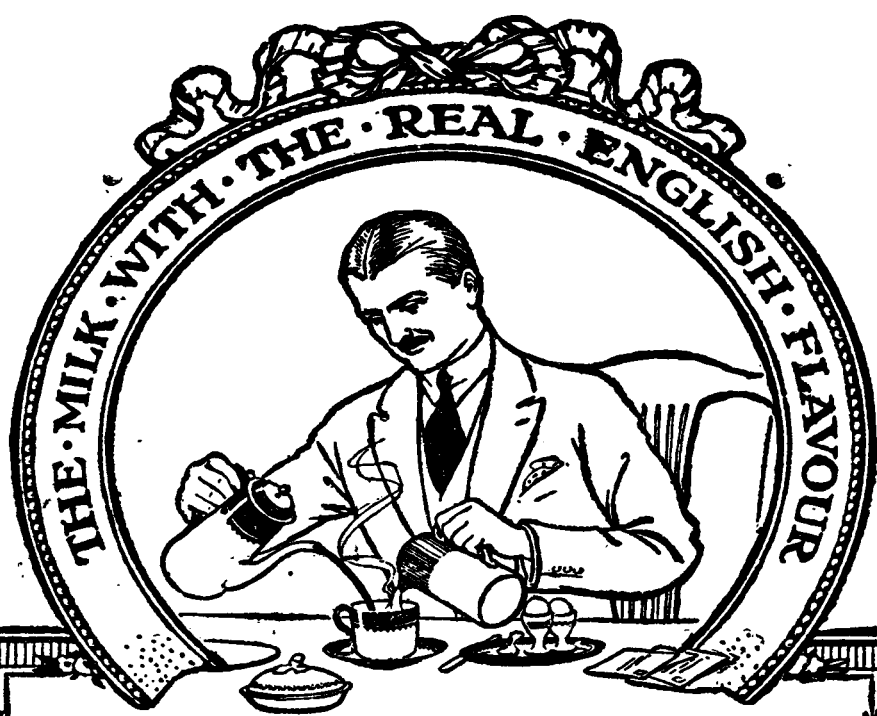
For all particulars and forms apply to G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary, BHUVANANANDAS NERMALE, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Calcutta.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

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253 A. GR



Your Breakfast Coffee will be a real joy—if

you prepare half-and-half with hot, rich Glaxo—the milk with the real English flavour.

Glaxo is the rich milk of British-bred dairy cows from which the water has been removed by the Glaxo Process. This process presents the nourishing solids of the milk in the form of a dry powder, which, packed in a parchment bag inside an airtight sealed tin, comes to you across the seas with all its freshness and flavour unimpaired.

All you have to do is to add *boiling water only* (a half-pint to three dessertspoonfuls of Glaxo). Mix as much as you require *when you require it*—the rest will keep for a considerable period, if the tin be kept tightly closed and in a cool place.

Make your Breakfast Coffee with

Glaxo

the milk with the real English flavour

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Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

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BICYCLE

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May Allison

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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
INAUGURATES THE CHAMBER OF
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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

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The Bandman Comedy Co.

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"The Yellow Ticket"

A powerful drama in 3 Acts.

To-morrow Saturday Matinee

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

To-morrow Night.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Charles Hawtrys Great Success.

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From the Criterion Theatre

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

Night at 9-45 p.m. Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

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To-day, at 6-30 p.m.

LAST NIGHT OF THE

Most Successful 6 Reel Drama:

The Man Who Lost Himself

A Story of two men who so closely resembled each other that the wife could not tell them apart.

Notice:—Interested parties and some Taxi-drivers are trying to spread rumours about difficulties of getting conveyances at the close of the performance. This statement is without foundation as taxis are always obtainable at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST CHANCE

TO-NIGHT TO SEE

A CHAPTER FROM PAST HISTORY.

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A Photo-Drama of unusual Grandeur and Sumptuousness!

A Magnificent Photo-Drama of the Middle Ages.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

To-night: 5-50; 7; 8-45 and 10 15 p.m. (S. T.)

(Prices as usual)

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy and the Topical Budget which gives some extremely living pictures of our new Viceroy Lord Reading.

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The Society's Annual Sale

of

Surplus and Overseason Goods

will commence on Monday 14th instant

and

continue throughout the month.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

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COMING TO-MORROW SAT. 12TH

A RARE TREAT IN INDIAN CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED.

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

THE SACRED OFFERING

"SHIVA RATRI"

OR

THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN

HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA

A Cinema Representation of the Origin of the Great Hindu Festival IN SIX

PARTS Directed by Monsieur C. Le Grand.

GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon in the month of Falgun, pleases me most. He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

SHIVA:—Mr Prabodh Ch. Bose.

PARVATI:—Miss Kusum Kumari

The Excelsior

CHERNAVSKY'S

TO-MORROW

Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

NEXT SUNDAY

Evening at 9-30 p.m.

FAREWELL CONCERT NEXT TUESDAY

Evening March 15th

The Renowned Brothers

Leo and Jan

CHERNAVSKY

Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 12th

1—Violin—Piano Sonata.....C. Frank

2—Violin Solo, Devil Trill.....Trafalini.

3—Piano.

(a) Fantasia in F. Minor.....Chopin.

(b) Mazurka.....Chopin.

(c) Polonaise in A Flat.....Chopin.

4—Violin.

(a) Ave Maria.....Schubert.

(b) Carnaval Russe.....Wieniawski.

PROGRAMME MARCH 13th.

1—Violin—Piano Sonata.....Saint Saens.

2—Violin Concerto.....Ernst.

3—Piano Solos.

(a) Chaconne.....Bach Busoni

(b) In the Convent.....Borodini.

(c) Rhapsodie No. 6.....Liszt.

4—Violin Solos.

(a) Nocturne 2.....Chopin.

(b) Spanish Dance.....Sarasate.

THE CHERNAVSKY'S SWAYS

HEARERS FROM SMILES

TO TEARS.

Prices as Usual

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"

Starring

LEW CODY

The most Versatile actor of the Screen

in

A whimsical drama of Frivolous Wives and Jealous Sweethearts.

PATHE GAZETTE.

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Matinees Bank Holidays and Saturdays

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and 5-15 p. m.

Popular Price

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AMUSEMENTS.

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To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

M. McAVOY &

BRUCE GORDON

in

"THE HOUSE OF THE TOLLING BELL"

A Blackton Production.

The power of superstition and the ingenious devilry of a disappointed lover could not break the spirit of this girl or arouse the spectre of fear in the heart of her courageous hero.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Vigorous Western Master

Picture

"LAHOMA"

A Drama of the Early Days in Oklahoma

A throbbing play of the frontier land where danger walked hand in hand with romance.

"DRINK HEARTY"

A Rollicking Comedy Featuring Pollard.

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NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,272,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,272,000)

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OLD HEATHERDEW

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KATOL

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Mid American Spot	-	-	7
Egyptian F G F Sake'liridis]	-	-	14
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Demand Bills	-	-	180

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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MANAGER,

"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 11, 1921.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

The fate of Mr. Sastri's resolution in the Council of State for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code and other enactments dealing with the suppression, by the use of force, of riots and unlawful assemblies and the speech of the Home Member, will tend to disillusion those who are still enamoured of the "gift" of the "Reforms." What Mr. Sastri's resolution asked was that Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code be so amended as to bring it into line with English law on the same subject. Sir William Vincent's speech, however, reveals an attitude of irreconcilable opposition to any attempt to restore in India a reign of law similar to that obtaining in England. The mouthpiece of the bureaucracy would have nothing of the sort and practically pleaded for the continuance of the present system which places Indian life, honour and property at the mercy of over-zealous military and civil officers. In attempting to deride Mr. Sastri's knowledge of English legal principle and practice, Sir William Vincent only showed his ignorance. At any rate the erudition he displayed fails to impress us as at all exhaustive of the subject. When he asked the Council to note "that during the next few months there might be serious disorders in the country" it seems likely that he knew what he was talking about. At any rate the symptoms which are appearing in one province after another seem to support his prediction, and give colour to the rumours which have been current for some time past that even if non-co-operation should proceed upon entirely peaceful lines, the officials have determined on a new era of repression. The Punjab nightmare, during which civil and military officers were alike guilty of all sorts of excesses, is too fresh in our minds for us to accept the Home Member's complacent assurance that in future officers would exercise the greatest care, and use "the minimum force necessary." However unimpeachable the intentions of the officers and however pious the resolutions of Government may be, given the same conditions, it is to be feared the men in power will behave no better than they did in the Punjab nearly two years ago, since they know that they

will not be called to strict account for their delinquencies.

The following is the text of Mr. Sastri's resolution:

"That the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if necessary other enactments be so amended as to secure the following points in suppression of riots and unlawful assemblies:—(1) no firearms be used except on the written authority of a magistrate of the highest class that may be available on the spot; (2) in cases of grave emergency when no magistrate is available in the neighbourhood, the chief police or military officer present on the spot may, if he considers that the riot or unlawful assembly cannot be suppressed otherwise, employ firearms, but the onus of proving emergency and impossibility of securing presence of a magistrate within proper time shall lie on the officer so acting; (3) before resorting to firearms the magistrate or other civil or military officer responsible shall read a proclamation both in English and in the local vernacular, similar to that contained in English Riot Act; (4) firearms shall not be used for one hour after such proclamation has been read unless in the meantime the assembly or crowd actually caused serious damage to persons or property; (5) before a crowd is actually fired upon the fullest warning shall be given; (6) the magistrate or other civil or military officer responsible shall take all reasonable precautions to see that no more injury is inflicted on the crowd or assembly than is absolutely necessary; (7) the sanction of the Governor-General in Council should not be a condition precedent to the institution of a criminal prosecution against officers or other persons who have acted illegally in suppression of riots (8) every such prosecution shall be instituted in and tried by the Sessions Court having territorial jurisdiction with the previous leave of such Court or High Court of the province." All these conditions exist in England and are coeval with the reign of law. The Indian population is essentially a peace-loving one and violence is alien to its nature; an Indian crowd does not possess arms nor is it trained in the use of arms, and respect for law and authority is much greater among Indians than among Englishmen. The Home Member's description of an Indian mob and his allusion to the Katarpur case must put him out of court with those who have a better knowledge of the facts than he possesses. Whatever may have been the finding of the Special Tribunal in the Katarpur case, we feel convinced that, but for the prejudices, prevarications and overstatements of investigating officers, the case would have taken a different turn. It is not necessary, however, to pursue this line of thought for our contention that English legal safeguards would suffice for India. What are the usages of English law? Dicey in his "Law of the Constitution" has the following passage:

"... a Secretary of State is governed in his official as in his private conduct by the ordinary law of the realm. Were the Home Secretary to assault the leader of the Opposition in a fit of anger, or were the Home Secretary to arrest him because he thought his political opponent's freedom dangerous to the State, the Secretary of State would in either case be liable to an action, and all other penalties to which a person exposes himself by committing an assault. The fact that the arrest of an influential politician whose speeches might excite disturbance was a strictly administrative act would afford no defence to the Minister or to the constables who obeyed his orders."

It follows then that the "doctrine of individual responsibility" is the real foundation of the legal dogma that the orders of the King himself are no justification for the commission of a wrongful or illegal act.

Another equally noteworthy maxim is "that the Courts give a remedy for the infringement of a right, whether the injury done be great or small." The English law provides effective redress against outrages on personal freedom as well as on freedom of discussion, and in the former case there are two well-recognized means of a prosecution or an action and the writ of Habeas Corpus. In India, neither of these means of redress exists, or if it exists anywhere, it is so hedged round by restrictions that it is next to impossible to obtain it; and the highest court in the realm denies justice, or has been rendered powerless to do justice, to Indians who have suffered from the acts of the Executive. If the law of England now knows nothing in ordinary times of "exceptional offences punished by extraordinary tribunals," it is a truism to say that India teems with extraordinary and punitive laws, and tribunals for dealing with offences that could easily be dealt with in the ordinary way by ordinary courts. To treat a man as an enemy is to estrange him, and it is impossible to overestimate the ill effect which the continued treatment of a people as exceptionally "dangerous" must have upon the mind and temper of that people. The bureaucracy appear to us to be in the plight of the physician who, aware that he has made an utterly wrong diagnosis, will not, for the sake of his prestige, confess his error but persists in the same treatment with but slight modifications, and when the patient goes from bad to worse protests to all

the world that he has done his best for him.

A BREATH OF FRESH AIR.

The denunciation by the Liberal Press of the decision of the Allies to refuse to give Germany breathing space comes like a breath of fresh air. That the Jingo Press in England should raise the parrot cry of "make them pay" is not surprising. For, the motives that inspire it are those of strife and vindictiveness, and it is not capable of realising the issue that is at stake. Our morning contemporary has also pronounced that what is at stake at the London Conference is the Treaty of Versailles. It is not the Treaty of Versailles, which is at stake, but the peace and economic reconstruction of Europe—and the world. The Treaty of Versailles was the handiwork of "A thieves' kitchen." What statesmanship has got to do now is to undo it and give Europe a real chance of recovery. Statesmanship cannot perform this task of reparation until it realises the all-important fact that Germany is impoverished and that Central Europe is starving. The Liberal papers rightly say that the sanctions adopted by the Allies are calculated to defeat the industrial recovery of Germany, which, as they proceed to point out, Mr. Lloyd George has hitherto maintained to be essential to peace and restoration of trade. But, Mr. Lloyd George always says what his immediate difficulty prompts him to say. The immediate difficulty now is the policy of France, which the "Daily News" does not exaggerate in characterising as the policy of revenge. So, Mr. Lloyd George now says that Germany must admit that she was entirely responsible for the war and that the Allies' case for reparations must be determined on this admission. Yet, it was the same Mr. Lloyd George who said not more than a few weeks ago to a League of Nations luncheon party that even the late rulers of Germany were innocent of guilty deliberation, and merely "staggered" or "stumbled" into the war. Then Mr. Lloyd George told the bare truth. But now it suits his purpose to throw the entire responsibility—on Germany's shoulders. Neither Mr. Lloyd George's amazing but characteristic inconsistencies nor Von Simon's "tactlessness" can excuse the blindness which cannot see the effects of the enormous "reparation" toll on the starvation and discontent of Central Europe—and the wisdom of revising the economic clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

BURMA REFORMS.

That the House of Lords would try its best to hamper the progress of the Burma reform scheme, if not wreck it, is, of course, to be expected from a Chamber which is the stronghold of reaction. They have delayed the progress of the Bill on the plea that the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the India Office was not before the House. It is a matter of public knowledge that both the Government of India and the Government of Burma were not in favour of a diarchical form of Government for Burma, but that they preferred the perpetuation of the present absolutist form with some slight modifications calculated to pacify the people clamouring for "reform." It is Mr. Montagu, backed by the India Council, who has decided to go in for Diarchy and bring Burma in a line with the rest of the provinces of India, rejecting the conservative proposals of the India and Burma Governments. It is obvious that the House of Lords has more sympathy for the latter proposals than for the diarchy which Mr. Montagu's Bill seeks to set up. The Lords, therefore, are anxious to find out whether the Government of India's arguments against Diarchy would strengthen their hands in their opposition to the Bill. Aware as the public of this country is of the ignoble part played by this gilded Chamber in whittling down the Indian Reforms scheme, it will not be surprised if this body succeeds in wrecking the Burma scheme or delaying its progress unduly. The feeling in Burma is already highly incensed at the delay that has occurred. Any further attempt at baulking the Burmese from receiving their due is likely to provoke a disastrous explosion of this feeling.

Notes of the Day.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig.

To-day's presentation ceremony to Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig marks the close of a distinguished career in cricket in Bombay, replete with brilliant achievements and many acts of inimitable courtesy and kindness which ushered in a new era in the sporting life of Bombay. If Lord Harris

was the original promoter of this great national game of England in this city, it is no less due to the untiring efforts and enthusiasm of Lieut.-Col. Greig that cricket in Bombay has made such vast improvements. His genial temperament, his great gift for finding out cricketers' talents among Indian players with whom he has been in close touch for about twenty-eight years and, above all, his superb abilities as a great batsman and no mean bowler have endeared him to all; and Bombay's cricket carnival without this veteran will be like playing "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. Elsewhere will be found an exhaustive analysis of his cricket performances which speak for themselves. In bidding farewell to such a distinguished sportsman, lovers of Bombay cricket will muster strong this evening and give a practical demonstration of their appreciation of his services to Bombay cricket. It is with deep feelings of regret that we say good-bye to Lieut.-Col. Greig who has done so much to bring together different communities in the democratic field of sport and has throughout evinced a true sporting instinct in the various spheres of his activities. A thorough sportsman, every inch of him, India loses in him one of the most fascinating wielders of the willow. In his retirement from active sporting life, he carries with him the best wishes of all Indians for a life of well-earned rest.

Deck Passenger Committee.

The reply of the Commerce and Industry Department to the representation made by the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, regarding the non-representation of Indian passenger and mercantile interests is hardly satisfactory. The Committee is composed of a president, two representatives of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, an Indian gentleman, and a doctor, who also happens to be an Indian. Now, the doctor apart, the representation of Indian interests, that is, those of the vast number of passengers and traders who avail themselves of steamship facilities, must be declared to be wholly inadequate, especially when it is deemed proper to include two members of the European mercantile community on the committee. The Secretary to the Commerce and Industry Department assures the I. P. and R. R. Association that the European members are included solely because they represent the most important shipping companies whose interests may be affected by the report of the Committee. But, it is strange that it did not strike the Department that the need of inclusion of representatives of the passenger public and Indian mercantile interests, whose grievances primarily the Committee has been charged to enquire into, was even greater. There is not a single representative, on the Committee, of the passenger public who are most concerned in the matter. We would urge the Committee, if it is possible, to co-opt locally one more Indian member, representative of the passenger and mercantile public, wherever the Committee holds its sessions.

Dar-ul-Uloom, Panchgani.

We have read with interest and pleasure the prospectus of the New Muslim National High School at Panchgani, founded by some public-spirited gentlemen of Bombay with the ultimate idea of evolving from this small beginning a second Aligarh for Southern India. The work is well begun; the High School is already flourishing, and, to judge from the prospectus, every boy who goes there is certain of a good physical, mental and religious training. Much, of course, depends upon the personality of the instructors and especially upon the choice of the "dean," or qualified Muslim theologian, who will have charge of the religious teaching; who has power to make the study and the daily exercises either an inspiration or a burden to the students, with incalculable results upon their future character. All the arrangements on the material side seem to us excellent. A highly qualified English graduate, sympathetic to Islam and Indian aspirations, has been appointed the first Principal, and there is a resident matron to watch over the health and comfort of the boys. We wish to this Dar-ul-Uloom a success commensurate with the aspirations of the founders. At the same time, we cannot help asking: What is being done for Muslim girls, and for the children of the poor in general? So long as a single Muslim boy or girl remains debarr'd from education, Indian Muslims will fall short of the Prophet's order which is for universal education, with equal opportunities for all.

The Department of Industries.

A correspondent writes:—Amidst the din of political agitation one is apt to forget that the bureaucracy is steadily but surely sapping the strength of the Executive. A lavish waste of expenditure is going on by creating high salaried offices and appointing to them Europeans in-

respective of their qualifications. An instance in point is the new Department of Industries. The Department, besides maintaining a small ministerial staff, has the following important superior staff carrying salaries shown against their names: Director of Industries Rs. 2,500–100–3,000; Deputy Director of Industries Rs. 1,750–50–2,250; Executive Engineer, Dapuri, Rs. 1,000; Marine Biologist Rs. 1,300; Asstt. Director of Industries Rs. 850; Superintendent of Potteries Rs. 800; Superintendent of Fisheries Rs. 500–50–1,000; Skipper Rs. 800; Mate Rs. 600.

Of these only one post is held by an Indian. This is not all. The recommendations of the Indian Chemical Services Committee have opened an additional field for the exploitation of Indian Revenues. Against an annual expenditure which can be calculated from the above figures on the present staff of this department, let us see the net result of the activity of the department. The first annual report published by Mr. Mead contained four features giving some evidence of concrete proposals. They were: (1) pottery demonstration factory, (2) trawler working in Indian waters (Western coast), (3) casing, and (4) bitters investigations. In the third annual report, which was published recently, we find that the proposals for the demonstration factory have still to take definite shape. It is piously "hoped that more rapid progress will be made during the coming year." As regards the trawler, "steps have been taken to secure and equip a suitable boat in England which it is hoped will arrive in Bombay next cold weather," but which, alas! has not yet arrived and probably will arrive at a time when this year's season will all be over. And the bitters of Rharahoda? Well, they are where they were!

Progress of a Steam-roller.

The correspondent proceeds:—The primary cause of all this incapacity is that the so-called experts have no genuine knowledge of industries nor have they the enthusiasm and the will to make Indian industries thrive. It was in the meeting of the Legislative Council of August last that Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, himself a member of the Advisory Committee, ventured to criticise the apathy of the Department, but beyond some stray remarks by other Councillors and equally stray comments in papers, no interest was shown by the public or its leaders. "The permanent Director of Industries went on leave from the end of February 1920 and up to his return in last December Mr. G. H. Thistleton-Dyer was the Ag. Director of Industries. This high official, we were told in the Council, and again by himself in the third annual report of the Department, had no time to give to the Industries Department on account of Munitions work, and that was pleaded as the cause of the inactivity of the Department. If he had no time, why did Government waste Rs. 1,750 plus his acting allowances out of the revenues on this gentleman for nine months? Was he doing the Munitions work free or was he also drawing extra remuneration as a Controller of Munitions? They could have easily got any other person to devote full time to the Industries and better equipped with the will to advance Indian industries. This is only one instance; one would find on scrutinizing such details as have been given in the reports that very little of any value has been done by the Department to justify the high salaries paid to its superior staff. Yet we read in the latest report the following: "Proposals for entertaining a permanent staff to deal with engineering questions have been submitted to Government and Mr. Bell, while on leave, has been instituting enquiries regarding the selection of suitable officers to fill the appointments when they are sanctioned." It is time to watch the development of this department keenly. The progress shown has been the progress of a steam-roller. The routine-ridden members of the bureaucracy are unsuitable for manipulating the business side of this Department. Further experienced men from among non-official Indians should be appointed as officers of the Department or the Department should be abolished and its officers transferred to their proper sphere of action in Secretariat premises."

More Officers.

In the new year's budget provision is, no doubt, made for increased expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10,81,000, of which Rs. 7,15,000 are reserved for "development of the Department" and Rs. 3,37,000 for the Dapuri Workshops. But, how much of the allotted sum will be swallowed up by the establishment and how much will be utilised towards the development of industries, it is rather difficult to say at present. Provision is made for the appointment of three assistant Directors, who will cost Rs. 36,000 per annum, and for an unspecified number of "circle officers" who will cost Rs. 28,000 more. A recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,96,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,10,000 are provided for in the coming year as a lump provision for the development of the department, and since the former is stated to be on account of working and repairs of trawlers, nets, etc., we may take it that the two lakhs and odd of non-recurring expenditure are meant for actual development, so called. There is nothing in the Budget statement to indicate in what directions this development is to be undertaken, beyond the vague assertion that it will be "on lines indicated in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission." Looking to the past few years, it would be futile to expect that any substantial advance in true industrial development will be achieved by the Department as it is constituted at present. Some hope of progress lies in the investigations which the Vishw-shwara Committee has been charged to undertake. Till the recommendations of this Committee are published, it would be well not to expect much of the Department.

ALLIED DECISION.

"CAPITULATION TO FRENCH POLICY."

LIBERAL PRESS INDIGNANT.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 10.

In contrast to the unanimity of the British press including the Liberals in righting Simons' first offer it is noteworthy that the "Manchester Guardian," "Westminster Gazette" and the "Star" to-day echo the strong language of the "Daily News" in denouncing the decision of the Allies to refuse to give Germany breathing space, as capitulation to the French policy of revenge and opposed to British national interests, because it involves the possibility of allied friction. The Liberal papers say that the sanctions are calculated to defeat the industrial recovery of Germany which Mr. Lloyd George has hitherto maintained to be essential to peace and restoration of trade. All the papers, however, unite in declaring that Simons' speeches were tactless in the extreme and that Simons, who is in the grip of the Nationalists, has contributed to a general exhibition of bankrupt statesmanship.

GERMAN DELEGATES LEAVE FOR BERLIN.

VON SIMONS' HOPE.

The German delegates to-day left for Berlin. Crowds collected at the Savoy Hotel and the Victoria Station, but there were no demonstrations. Simons remarked to Reuters' correspondent "I hope to return soon. Never say die."

GERMAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES LONDON.

TO EXPLAIN POSITION AT BERLIN.

The German Ambassador in London is proceeding to Berlin to-night in response to the summons from Berlin to explain the position.

PROCLAMATION IN OCCUPIED TOWNS.

OCCUPATION IN NO WAY HOSTILE TO POPULATION.

A message from Mayence states that General Degoutte has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, declaring that the Allies have been compelled to occupy the towns as a guarantee since the German Government does not intend to fulfil her treaty engagements. The proclamation emphasises that the occupation is in no way hostile to the population and no obstacle will be placed on the economic life of the region. The Allied authorities are ready to help to improve the situation of the workers and particularly to ensure food supply. The Allies intend to make the regime of liberty and order prevail and thus develop prosperity.

GERMAN MINISTERS' PROTEST.

UNPRECEDENTED & UNFULFILLABLE DEMANDS.

A Berlin message states that Ebert and Fehrenbach have issued a proclamation protesting against the unprecedented and unfulfillable demands which their opponents in the world-war have sought to impose on them and their children and grandchildren. The work of generations would not suffice to execute the demands. The proclamation declares that the occupation of further German territory is a breach of the Treaty of Versailles. "We are," continues the proclamation, "defenceless and unable to oppose force with force, but we can cry out so that all who can still recognise the voice of righteousness may hear." The proclamation exhorts the German people to meet foreign violence with dignified calm and lofty front and not to be provoked into thoughtless acts, but to endure and trust in the Government which will not rest till foreign might yields to right.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND MINISTERS.

PROCEED TO LONDON FOR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.
Vienna.—At an invitation of the British Government, Doctor Mayer, Chancellor, Herr Grimm, Minister of Finance, and Herr Gruenberger, Minister of Food are proceeding to London, via Paris to hold a conference.

GERMANY UNITED.

FAHRENBAUGH LEAVES VERDICT TO HISTORY.

During the course of his speech in the Reichstag on March 8th, Herr Fehrenbach declared that Germany, including those parts about to be struck by the Allied measures, was united in determination and endurance like von Simons. Herr Fehrenbach was willing to leave the verdict to history which would have something to say not only with regard to the war guilt but to the dictates of Versailles.

CHINESE STEAMER WRECKED.

ON LAMOCK ISLAND.

238 RESCUED SO FAR.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 10.

A message from Hongkong states that the steamer "Hongmoh" proceeding from Singapore to Amoy with 1,100 Chinese passengers has been wrecked on the rocks of the Lamock Island. Two British warships have rescued 238 people including the ship's officers, but it is believed that Captain Holmes has been drowned.

SPANISH PREMIER ASSASSINATED.

ASSAILED WHILE MOTORING FROM CHAMBER.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.

Madrid.—Sgr. Dato, Premier, was assassinated yesterday evening while motoring from the Chamber. Several shots were fired.

JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY.

ADDITIONAL BUDGET FOR INCREASING STRENGTH.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 10.

A Tokyo message states that the Government has presented in the Diet an additional budget of sixty million yen, fifty million of which is allocated to the army and the navy and sixty thousand to education.

PANAMA-COSTA RICA DISPUTE.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATION THROUGH U. S.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 10.

A New York message states that the Costa Rican forces are withdrawing from the disputed territories and that armistice with Panama is being negotiated through the mediation of the United States.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

ALL DEFENDENTS PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.

The Farrow's Bank case was resumed to-day when all the three defendants were committed for trial. They pleaded "Not Guilty", and reserved their defence. Messrs. Hart and Crotch were allowed the same bail as previously, but the sureties asked in the case of Mr. Farrow were split up into smaller amounts with the result that Mr. Farrow is free pending the trial.

Mr. Farrow's Counsel declared that Mr. Farrow was the victim of circumstances and foreshadowed surprising evidence which would arouse the sympathy of the whole public. Sir Charles Wakefield, Magistrate expressed an opinion that it was desirable that there should be some kind of control by the community over the activities of bankers, perhaps in the form of an annual licence to trade as bankers, or a periodical audit of the accounts of all banks.

MOSUL OIL-FIELDS AND RAILWAY.

WAS THERE PRE-WAR CONCESSION TO AMERICA?

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.

Replying to Mr. Myers, Mr. Harmsworth stated he had no information that the Turkish Government before the war had granted to Americans a concession for the construction of twelve hundred miles of a railway through Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, traversing Mosul oilfields, and including mineral rights in the zone of forty kilometres wide along the line of the railway.

BRITAIN'S MONEY ADVANCE TO PERSIA.

TO BE REGARDED AS LOAN.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the money advanced to the Persian Government in view of the adoption of the Anglo-Persian Agreement was regarded as a loan which could be repaid in the event of the Majlis rejecting or apportioning the acceptance of the Agreement.

LANCASHIRE'S LAMENT!

IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIANS!

PROTEST AGAINST RAISING OF IMPORT DUTY.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 10.

The Chairman of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has sent a letter to Messrs. Lloyd George, Montagu, Chamberlain and the Department of Overseas Trade declaring that the increased import duty on cotton goods into India will disastrously affect the industry in Lancashire, and will bear heavily upon Indians. He strongly urges Government to exercise their influence with the Government of India to reconsider the question with a view to cancelling the extra duty and suggests that raising the countervailing excise to the same level as import duty would more readily attain the object of producing the desired revenue.

THE "GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS.
The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article, declares that this Parliament was not elected on the fiscal issue and is not entitled to set Free Trade aside or help others to do so, as in this case it has the controlling power. India could very well have been told that the time was inappropriate for such a departure owing to Parliament's lack of moral authority and the

distress of industries in Britain. Mr. Montagu could, at least, have said as the tax was ostensibly for revenue only the countervailing excise should be increased equal to the import duty.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

In reply to the Chairman of the Manchester Liberal Federation with regard to the increase of the import duty on cotton goods into India, Mr. Montagu emphasises that although the Act of 1919 did not affect the Secretary of State's legal powers of control over the Government of India or the right of the Crown to disallow Indian Acts, the exercise of these powers by way of interference in matters, whether of Fiscal Policy or otherwise, with regard to which the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agree, would be at variance with the spirit of the Act, and could only be justified if imperial interests were gravely affected.

Mr. Montagu draws attention to the passage in the report of the Joint Committee, dealing with India's Fiscal Policy and the observations of Lord Curzon on the subject in the House of Lords on the occasion of the Second Reading of the Reforms Bill.

COL. WEDGEWOOD ON INDIAN SITUATION.

DENOUNCES NON-COOPERATION.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 10.

Reviewing his Indian tour Colonel Wedgewood said he hoped he had conveyed the impression to India that the Labour Party and the more Liberal section of British opinion differed from Dyer and O'Dwyer. Nevertheless he could not tolerate and he believed that no member of the Labour Party could tolerate the Non-Cooperation movement. Col. Wedgewood said he regarded Lord Reading's appointment as ideal expressing the opinion that the Viceroy should be a man with sufficient insight into human nature to realise the feelings both of the I.C.S. and the Indian Extremists and to try to bring them together on a common policy fitting India for self-government. "The danger," said Colonel Wedgewood, "is race hatred which may spread not only ending British rule but bringing complete anarchy into the country."

LORD READING AMONG M. P.'S

A FREE TALK.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 10.

The "Morning Post's" political correspondent states that, at his own request, Lord Reading met the members of Parliament, who are deeply interested in the Indian affairs from the Imperial standpoint. The talk ranged from such topics as diminution of the Army, the Gandhi movement and dealing more vigorously with rebels to the danger of further extension of local powers until the new system has been long tried.

Lord Reading listened most carefully, asked many questions but would express no opinion, saying "I am not yet the Viceroy of India but Lord Chief Justice."

WHITE POLICE IN CEYLON.

INCREASE OF PAY URGED IN COMMONS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winter urged increase of pay for the White Police in Ceylon and that the Salaries Commission should be instructed to report on this matter before they enquired into the conditions of other civil servants.

Col. Amery said the Salaries Commission would report on the salaries paid to all departments of the Ceylon Service, and it would not be desirable to single out any department for special instructions.

COAL INDUSTRY BILL.

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 10.

The House of Commons, to-day, by 27 votes to 72, passed the Second Reading of the Bill for handing back the coal industry to the owners on March 31st, when grave situation will threaten if owners as miners do not reach an agreement with regard to the wage reduction.

NADIAD IN COUNCIL.

NO ADJOURNMENT GRANTED.

POLICE PAY AND EFFICIENCY

BATTLE ROYAL AT YESTERDAY'S SITTING.

As soon as the President took his seat in the morning, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, who had informed the President previously, at once rose to move an adjournment of the House to consider an urgent matter—the forcible taking possession, by the Collector of Kaira on the 8th, of the Municipal School buildings at Nadiad. Sir G. S. Curtis, however, informed the President that the Council had definite instructions in the matter and they had to dispose of the Budget first before they could take up any other work. It was, however, decided to move the adjournment after the debate on the Budget was finished. Sir G. Curtis at the same time, said Government should have time to consider the matter in all its aspects. The result was there was no discussion on a burning question of the day.

On a small provision of about Rs. 4,128 a long discussion took place. This was a provision for an increased allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the jails of the Presidency. Mr. G. K. Chitale strongly spoke against this pampering of any particular department. He said a matter of principle was involved and they must put their foot down with all the force at their command. He did not mind the small sum proposed, but the Council had to see that they did pay a particular class of officers more because they did not like to do a particular kind of work. The doctors in the Council, however, spoke of the noble mission of their profession and pleaded for a higher salary. Rao Sahab Harilal Thorpura caustically observed that the doctors relieved the patients first of their money and then of their pain. He then withdrew the motion.

In the evening a battle royal raged round Mr. Haji's motion for the decrease of the Police grant of Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs. All the heavy artillery on both sides was brought into requisition, but by far the best speech was Mr. Chitale's who appealed both to the heart and to the head. It was a great speech and it was a fighting speech. While, he said; he was for giving a living wage he did not think that piecemeal reforms would do. He asked whether the agriculturists in this Presidency got a living wage of even Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 which was thought insufficient for the policeman. The fact of the matter was, naturally, there was a great deal of resentment in the minds of the Councilors against the Police and their methods generally, and as Mr. Chitale said the opportunity was taken advantage of to criticise the conduct of the Police. Mr. Hayward's promises, as also those of the Inspector-General, to improve the Police rather fell flat of the Council, as what has been in the past was a good index of the future. Ultimately the motion for the reduction of the grant was rejected by the Council.

After that, some minor items were taken up by the Council, but nothing of great import. The Council will meet again to-day.

BRITAIN STILL HOLDING LEAD.

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., March 10.

"Britain is still holding the lead," declared M. J. W. McConnell, Chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, in the course of a paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute, dealing with the question of whether the Empire could grow cotton and make us less dependent upon the United States. With regard to India, he said that the enlarged and superior output would greatly promote the prosperity of the agricultural population of many districts, notably Scinde which, he said, might be irrigated and produce hundreds of thousands of bales, which be readily marketable in Lancashire.

BRITISH TRADE SLUMP.

LONDON, March 8.

Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 10.

Trade slump is clearly evidenced in the Board of Trade returns for February showing that the imports amounted to 97 million a decrease of 73 million as compared with February 1920 and the exports to 68 million showing a decrease of 173/4 million.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Natural History Museum the body of the famous Arab thoroughbred stallion Dvanka, which was recently chloroformed owing to senility. The horse was a well-known race-winner in India.

An interesting Exhibition is being held in London of Realist pictures by the Czech Slovak artist, Jaroslav Hnerkovsky, who lived for five years in the interior of Ceylon among, and like, the natives.

In the House of the Commons replying to Mr. Clough, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that no new policy with regard to Mesopotamia would be adopted without the knowledge of the House of Commons.

VICEROY DESIGNATE.

CORPORATION TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

AGAINST PUBLIC OPINION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor asking the Corporation to elect two more representatives on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Mr. Hughes moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to convey the thanks of the Corporation to the Government for raising the number of Corporation representatives on the Board of Improvement Trust.

Mr. Chinoy seconded the resolution which was carried.

The Corporation then went on with the election which was by ballot. There were in all five candidates for the two seats, namely: Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, Dr. M. C. Javle, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhla and Mr. Salehoy K. Barodawalla. As the result of the ballot Messrs. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and H. P. Mody, who secured the highest number of votes, viz. 23 and 25 respectively, were declared duly elected.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Commissioner then applied for priority to lay before the Corporation a letter from the Secretary to the Government, General Department, forwarding the draft bill to amend the City Improvement Trust relating to the transfer of the Trust to the Corporation. It being granted Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the letter be referred to a Committee consisting of the President of the Corporation, Mr. Gopalji Jehangir, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Sarganji David, Dr. Dadabhaiji and Major, Messrs. Haveliwala, Byramji Jijamoy, Rajaram Tukaram, Rehmetulla Gurnimhoy, Mantri, H. P. Mody, J. B. Petit, J. A. Wadia, P. C. Sethna, P. J. Marbhani, Dr. Vellar and Vigas; and Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and the mover himself, for consideration of the Bill in consultation with the Commissioner and to report their recommendations to the Corporation.

Dr. Master seconded the resolution and it was carried.

DRAFT ADDRESS TO VICEROY DESIGNATE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhla moved that the Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation resolution dated the 9th February 1921. Submitting a draft address of welcome to the Right Hon. Lord Reading, Viceroy-Designate on his arrival in Bombay be adopted.

Owing to consideration of space, the publication of the draft address has been put off for a later issue.

Mr. Dhondy seconded the motion.

DR. VELKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said that in voting this address like a few ones in the past, they acted against the will of the people. Whom they claimed to represent. The citizens of almost all the wards had held meetings and recorded their protest against the presentation of an address in their name.

He, therefore, moved the following amendment that from the first para in the address the words "on behalf of the citizens of Bombay" should be deleted and that the following words should be added in para 5, after the words "now prevail":—

"May we also point out that the engines of repression that are set afoot in the different provinces at this present moment are putting a severe strain on the feeling of loyalty of the people of this country, and are augmenting discontent already existing because coercion, you will admit, is no remedy to discontent, but, as Mr. Asquith has put it, you will be instrumental in securing full autonomy to India which will give us power to repeal all such repressive legislation."

Continuing Dr. Velkar said that if Lord Reading was coming "to represent British Justice in India," it was proper that they should place him in possession of the real situation in the Country. They must tell Lord Reading that side by side with the "New Era" there was vigorous repression also going on in the Country. As to the speaker's opinion, he was indifferent as to who came as a Viceroy so long as the policy of Government remained unchanged.

People expected great many things from Lord Sinha too, but no sooner has he been installed as the Governor of Behar than he began to act quite contrary to the expectations of the people. Repression was in full swing in his province and perhaps worse than in any other province. So, the speaker thought that it was high time that Lord Reading should be placed in full possession of facts. Dr. Velkar also suggested that the word "error" in the address should be substituted by "murder."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the amendment. He said he was strongly against giving any address to the new Viceroy. The Corporation was a popular body and the people had held meetings in all parts of the city protesting against the presentation of this address. He wanted to know if the word "error" was used in the same sense as the Government of India used in their famous despatch after the Hunter Report was published. He admitted that Lord Reading was perhaps the best Viceroy they ever got. Therefore, he thought it would be proper to put him in possession of real facts.

Dr. Jehangir Curachji and Mr. Dhondy

Continued on next page.

Continued on next page.

TURKISH INDEPENDENCE.

"MAKE IT A REALITY, NOT FICTION"

BOMBAY MUSLIM CO-NCILLORS' MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of the memorial submitted by the Muslim Members of Bombay Legislative Council to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with the request that it be called immediately to the Secretary of State for India and to His Excellency the Viceroy for placing before the Conference:

To, The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,
Sir,—We the Muslim Members of the Legislative Council Bombay now present in Bombay beg to submit the following requests on the question of Khilafat:—

1. Turkish independence and autonomy should be made a reality. It should not furnish a fiction as it is at present under the Treaty of Sevres.
2. Thrace, Adrianople, Smyrna and such other parts of Asia Minor as are predominantly Turkish in race should be given back to Turkey, subject to the protection of minorities in those provinces.
3. All Arab provinces should be given complete autonomy without any direct or indirect control or interference of any non-Muslim power. They should be left alone to themselves as the Muslims of India consider it to be the last will and injunction of the Holy Prophet that non-Muslim power should not exercise any control or authority over these provinces.
4. All holy places of the Muslims should be placed under the suzerainty of the Khalifa of the Muslims.

We request that the above may very kindly be called immediately to the Secretary of State for India for placing it before the Conference and to His Excellency the Viceroy.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

(Continued from previous page.)
The amendment in strong terms, the amendment, on being put to vote, was negatived by a large majority and the original resolution was then carried.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Development Department:—
"With reference to your letter No. 9727, dated the 5th January 1921 I am directed to inform you that the exact area of land required for the B. B. and C. I. Railway long distance terminal station at Grant Road must depend on the final design of the Station yard which may be accepted by the Railway Board and that until their decision in the matter is known, this Government do not propose to proceed with the actual acquisition of land. In these circumstances, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it would be advisable to defer the conference proposed by you until the B. B. and C. I. Railway, proposals have been examined and orders passed thereon by the Railway Board."

On the motion of Dr. Master, the letter was recorded.
Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved that the following letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, be recorded:—

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 5053, dated the 23rd August, 1920, regarding the proposal made by the Corporation that the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner should now be vested in the Corporation and to request that Government may be informed of the reasons which have induced the Corporation to put forward the proposal."

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Consideration was also given to a letter from the Secretary to Government, Development Department, forwarding a Government order requesting the Corporation to elect two representatives on the Advisory Committee which the Government had appointed for the Bombay City.

Mr. Mantri moved that the letter be recorded and Mr. Byramji Jeebhoy seconded.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rehmutulla said that he was not satisfied with the letter. It would be advisable for the Corporation to appoint a Committee instead of two members on the Advisory Board as the matter was of great importance and the Corporation was greatly concerned in the question.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they must not elight the matter which was of great importance.

Mr. Fazal moved an amendment that the matter be postponed till April next, and that the rules of the Standing Committee be followed in the election of members.

ELECTION FRANCHISE.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Eleventh Report of the Election Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, with the object of placing the Bombay Municipality on a more democratic basis be approved and adopted.

DR. VELKAR'S DISSENT.

Dr. Velkar, a member on the Committee has submitted a minute differing from the majority report of the Elections Committee.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

Thursday, March 10.

The interest with which at the close of the session on Wednesday evening hon. members listened to the trenchant arguments against the creation of more minor judicial posts evaporated this morning when they came to consider the various grants for the head of Jails and Convict Settlements. The purchase of regulation brass buttons for distribution to wardens in all the jails of the presidency is not a subject which can be discussed with any vigor nor can the watchful scrutiniser of public expenditure make any lengthy criticism to the proposal for the purchase of a boiler for the juvenile jail at Dharwar.

An Uneventful Morning

So we had an uneventful morning. Several motions to reduce the proposed grants which originally figured on the agenda were withdrawn after a cursory debate on them. Objection was raised at first to the fifty thousand to be spent on the formation of a convict gang of one thousand prisoners at Bhatgar but the motion was withdrawn, after the explanation that such formation could relieve the overcrowding in jails. No objection was ultimately taken to the increase in the allowance of the sub-assistant surgeons attached to jails as also that of their compounders, and the House did not object to the appointment of a lady superintendent to look after the women and children in the Criminal Tribes Settlements.

The Pay of the Police

Then we came to what the administration evidently consider a very vital problem in the increase of efficiency, viz., the problem of keeping their police force contented. The Government have proposed to make a lump provision of seven lakhs in the pay of the police, and they are taking care to make the increase effective in all parts of the presidency. Bombay City getting three lakhs, Sindhi being asked to be content with an increase of one lakh, and the presidency proper coming in for an increase of three lakhs. The Inspector-General of Police, meeting the argument for economy which formed the subject of an amendment to reduce this grant for two lakhs, made the usual kind of speech expected of the head of a department, who has been duly furnished with the necessary facts and figures, but he failed to illumine many dark places in the scheme he put forward, and although many a rural member was on his side, notably, Mr. Ligade who made a vigorous speech in Marathi, he did not convince Rao Bahadur Chitale that the increase from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 would be a living wage. Would it contribute to better efficiency in the force? Asked Mr. Chitale. Referring to the shocking illiteracy not only among the men, half of whom did not know reading and writing, but also among the officers, he wanted more educational reform for the police, rather than any monetary increase. He criticised the allowances to the writer head constables, and going into individual items of the proposed grant indicated in what directions reduction could be effected. The hon. member gave details of the allowances proposed and received plenty of prompting from the Inspector-General sitting on one side and the Finance Member on the other. He told the House about the steps taken to improve the pay, how a head constable could now aspire to Rs. 40, and expatiated upon the necessity of providing for more training schools.

Friends of the Police

The Bombay City member proved good friends of the police. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir wanted justice to be done to them; Dr. Dadachanjhi wanted an increase in their number for the better protection of the citizen, and referred to the recent recrudescence of dacoities in the suburbs of Bombay. After three hours of rambling debate, the closure was applied and Mr. Haji the mover of the motion for reduction of the grant was called upon to exercise his right of reply to the debate. He doubted the validity of the argument that police work was increased during the industrial discontent. He challenged the suggestion that the discontent among the labourers was political. The Government proposed an increase per head of one rupee annas six. Was this addition capable of securing a sufficient and an efficient force as the Home Member put it? The motion was put to the vote and was declared lost, there being contrary to expectation no demand for a division, and the Council proceeded to find out whether it could cut down the grant proposed for revising the salaries of the provincial police officers.

fixing the Municipal franchise at a monthly rental of Rs. 20, and recording his protest against the recommendation. Dr. Velkar thinks curious that Government having fixed the political franchise at Rs. 10 should come forward with a proposal for fixing the Municipal franchise as high as Rs. 20, and more curious still the Elections Committee should accept it and recommend it for the acceptance of the Corporation, which if by far the best nursery for any exercise of franchise. Thousands of persons who belong to a very intelligent class of men as clerks, etc., and those who pay rent less than Rs. 20, would have to be disenfranchised by fixing it at Rs. 20. Even in England in the County Councils the franchise is given to the people who pay a yearly rental of £10. He is for manhood and womanhood franchise and being convinced after his experience at this board that the present Corporation is a Corporation of landlords and capitalists who are but a microscopic minority, and the majority, the proletariat, have no voice in the Municipal affairs. He would have the franchise fixed at a monthly rental of Rs. 10.

The discussion on the report has been adjourned to the next meeting of the Corporation.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BALLOT OF NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 10.

The non-official members of the Council of State met this morning, at Metcalfe House, under the presidency of Sir Sankardev Narayan, to ballot for preference in moving their resolutions for the session.

Mr. Raza Ali won the first round of the ballot and will move a resolution approving the appointment of a sub-assistant surgeon to assist in the charge of Mr. Jaffer will move a resolution about expulsion of persons from cantonments. Mr. Khaparde comes next with his resolution about the distribution of portfolios in the Viceroy's Cabinet. Lala Sukhbir Sinha will move a resolution about exemption being given to Honorary Magistrates and others under the Arms Act. Mr. Bhargui was absent and lost his chance. Mr. Ganaganatha's resolution regarding codification of the Hindu Law won a place for the 24th March, and both Mr. Annamali Chetti and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas will move resolutions about income-tax assessment. Mr. Maung Po Bye is down for a resolution, calling for the appointment of peace and vigilance committees in all towns and villages. Mr. Kale's resolution deals with India's share of Germany's reparations and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar comes last in the list with a resolution about amnesty for political prisoners. It is quite possible that the Council may have to sit also on Easter Saturday to dispose of these resolutions.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

ADVISORY BOARD IN LONDON.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 9.

The Council of State reassembling after lunch, Mr. Khaparde moved that the High Commissioner for India in London be provided with an advisory board of six members, not less than four of whom should be Indian. The speaker traced the history of the present appointment of Sir William Meyer and emphasised that there were a large number of Indians in London highly qualified to give advice to the High Commissioner, who would be only too glad to give help in this direction. The question of finance was not very difficult to solve, there would be a saving as the result of reshuffling of Indian appointments in England, some of which have been absorbed in the High Commissioner's office. At present four departments have been handed over to the High Commissioner and they were the Stores, Students, Trade Commission and Accounts Branch of Stores. Following the example of colonies, they should Indianise the High Commissioner's office. His present proposal was very moderate. Later on, he would move that the High Commissioner should also be an Indian.

The President pointed out that the question before the House was appointment of an advisory board and not appointment of an Indian as High Commissioner. Mr. Khaparde said he was explaining the scope of his motion. As far as he knew, students in London would welcome the appointment of a sympathetic adviser.

MR. SHAFF'S REPLY.

Mr. Shaff, replying, said that the Government of India thought the appointment of an adviser for the Stores Department was highly undesirable and the responsibility of the High Commissioner should be undivided. As regards the students, the Government of India was prepared to accept the principle. The question of constitution of the Board should be settled in consultation with the High Commissioner. The Government of India would see that the majority of members of the Advisory Board for students were Indian.

On this assurance he withdrew the portion of the resolution regarding students. The rest of the resolution was rejected.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh moved an amendment of Leave Rules for members of the Provincial Service so as to allow them to obtain privilege leave on full pay for 15 days in a year, instead of privilege leave for a month on half pay for judicial service, and allowing officers of provincial service to take furlough on an average salary even though leave were spent in India.

The speaker paid a tribute to hardworking officials who should be liberally treated as regards leave rules.

Sir William Vincent said that the Government had already given effect to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in this matter. As it was the Indian service rules were more favourable than the Home Civil Service Rules. If the resolution were accepted it would put a drain on Indian revenues. Moreover, it would result in more men taking leave. As far as the judicial service was concerned, officers enjoyed much of privilege leave. If the Council thought that this was not sufficient, they might vote for the motion. The first part of the resolution (Provincial Service) was withdrawn and the second part (Judicial Service) was rejected.

The Council adjourned till the 17th March.

HUGE TAX ON MATCHES!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Hailey in his proposal for new taxation has desired to levy a tax of twelve annas per gross on this article. As this is not an article of luxury, and is a necessity of life for each and every poor even, it is most undesirable to levy such a huge tax, which will be burdensome to the millions of India. The Indian patriots have always been against the Salt Tax, only because the poor class as a whole should not suffer. If such is the case for

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 5.)

ras efficiently with less staff. He could not, therefore, understand why Madras should make more provision for the assessment staff.

Mr. Muzumdar pointed out that Deputy Collectors were in no way inferior to the task and asked why then they should have so many special officers with high salaries.

Mr. Price urged that income assessment was very complicated and there should be no objection to improvement in the staff.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer, summing up, observed that his experience was there was legitimate dissatisfaction that income-tax cases had not been properly heard, but after hearing the Finance Member he declined to take the responsibility of forcing the motion, which was, afterwards, withdrawn.

Mr. Venkatapattiraju moved for the substitution of two Deputy Collectors, instead of two Deputy Commissioners, thus effecting economy of Rs. 25,200. He said that income-tax assessment in Madras was too small to bear highly salaried officers, and after all, Deputy Collectors did the same work as Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. Hailey said that the motion was uncalculated for as the administrative arrangements in all the provinces were that Deputy Commissioners were officers senior to Collectors and Deputy Collectors and were indispensable.

Mr. Price said the Madras members seemed to be determined to replace officers by cheaper subordinates.

Here the mover, interrupting, wished to withdraw his motion, for which leave was given.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer moved for the omission of Rs. 1,200 provided for commissions, paid to private individuals, which was carried.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer then withdrew several motions by which he wanted omission of several lump provisions under this head, and said that after the agreement arrived at this morning, that all these lump provisions would be scrutinised by the Standing Finance Committee, he did not want to press them.

Mr. Pearce Lal Misra (C. P.) moved that Rs. 1,47,720 provided for Deputy Commissioners, and Collectors of Income-tax in Central Provinces be reduced to about Rs. 9,60,000 and odd.

This was rejected.

Mr. Rangachari moved that the total demand moved by Mr. Hailey under income tax be reduced by Rs. 8,03,060. He quoted figures to show that the sum demanded for the coming year was more than three times what it was in 1919-20, and twice what was for the current year. He objected to such enormous growth of expenditure under this head and appealed to the House to support his motion.

Mr. Choudhri claimed some concession to Bengal which was most hard pressed on financial side.

Mr. Neogy also supported.

Mr. Mazumdar said that he had come to like Sir Godfrey Fell, in spite of all his prejudices against him, for reasons which he could not tell. Sir Godfrey Fell had told the Assembly the other day that the more they paid for the army the better it was for India. Now, it looked that Mr. Hailey was arguing that more they paid for income-tax officers, the better it was for India. All the speakers could say was "save me from my friends."

Mr. Hailey briefly replied, justifying the expenditure, which he said was necessary in order to equalise work and bring in more money.

The motion was rejected.

At this stage Mr. Hailey reiterated that lump provisions under this head also would be scrutinised by the Standing Finance Committee, and asked the House to withdraw motions relating to them.

This was agreed to and the demand for income-tax as amended was accepted.

GRANT FOR SALT DEPARTMENT.

Sir Thomas Holland moved the head under Salt and demanded a grant of Rs. 1,17,95,000. Mr. Venkatapattiraju moved that the provision of Rs. 10,37,680 for Assistant Inspectors be reduced by one lakh.

Sir Thomas Holland pointed out that the provision objected to was complicated and Government was now going into details, and would place the whole matter before the Standing Finance Committee.

On this assurance the mover withdrew his motion.

Mr. T. Rangachari moved that the total demand under Salt be reduced by twenty-five lakhs. He pointed out several items like local and other allowances, which were too large to be accepted by the House.

Mr. Hailey asked the mover how he had arrived at his calculation of twenty lakhs. The Member for Industry said that Government would welcome any detailed criticisms about extravagances indulged in by local Governments, but the House was demanding reduction in total expenditure, under particular heads, without showing the items where retrenchment could be effected. He promised to give every facility to the Finance Committee and the House to check any extravagance in the use of public money.

Mr. Rangachari said that their objections were mainly based on the fact that they had not the information to judge whether certain items were being properly used. He did not wish to press his motion after hearing Sir Thomas Holland.

The total demand for Salt was put and carried, and the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

Salt Tax, Matches also should not be taxed so heavily and I hope that the Finance Member will reconsider this matter, and the Hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly will raise their strong protest against this. It will be advisable to levy an Import Duty of 11 per cent., as in case of General Import Articles.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. V.

Bombay, 5th March, 1921.

NADIAD IN COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

he said the Standing Orders said that the result of the division should be announced by the President and should not be challenged. That did not prevent the President from correcting the mistake which was apparent on the face, after an announcement had already been made. The Standing Order said that the announcement should not be challenged, but it did not say that the result should not be challenged. The result was different from the announcement; the President was merely the mouthpiece for the announcement of the result. If he had been told by the tellers of the mistake made at the time he would have at once corrected it. He would correct it now and say that 33 voted for the 'ayes' and that his own casting vote was given to them. In future he said, such mistakes should be brought to his notice at once, and no mistake would be corrected unless it was patent upon the face.

JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. M. H. Hayward then demanded a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 under 25 Jails and Convict Settlements (Reserved). There were several motions for the deletion of grants under this head. One for Rs. 40,000 was for the formation of a convict gang of two thousand prisoners at Bhatgar; it was to be formed to relieve overcrowding in jails and to provide the Irrigation Department with labour for the construction of the Bhatgar Dam which was likely to continue for about six years. The labour of the convicts would be paid for by the P.W.D. at market rates. After some explanation, the motion was withdrawn.

An item of Rs. 4,128 for an increase in the allowance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to jails, then came before the Council. It was proposed to grant an increase on account of the unpopularity of jail service, loss of private practice and the high cost of living. This was also withdrawn after some discussion. The provision of Rs. 2,400 for a Lady Superintendent to look after the women and children in Criminal Tribes Settlements for a period of six months was sanctioned on an explanation being furnished by Mr. Hayward.

After this the whole demand was sanctioned by the Council without any deduction.

POLICE.

Mr. M. H. Hayward then demanded a grant of Rs. 1,79,28,000 under the head; "26 Police."

Mr. Ibrahim Haji moved for the reduction of the lump provision to Rs. 7 lakhs for an increase in the pay of the Police in the Presidency. A further revision of the City Police had been sanctioned already and the provision was for the Presidency proper and Sindhi.

Mr. Haji said the Police were inefficient and they did not deserve the rise now suggested. Besides, a rise had already been given and the prices of necessities were going down.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After the lunch interval the debate on Mr. Haji's motion was proceeded with.

Mr. Muddiman opposed the motion. He said the Municipal sweepers were getting a higher salary than the Police constables, and it would not be proper to cut down the pay of the men who were responsible for law and order in the Presidency.

Mr. A. S. Surve opposed the motion, as he thought crime was increasing in the city and a more efficient Police was required.

Rao Sahib Dadabhai Desai supported the motion. The constables had been given an increase of 50 per cent. only lately, and if that were not likely to bring about the moral improvement of the Police he did not think any further increase would bring about that consummation.

Mr. L. Robertson had not expected the attacks that had been made by the Hon. members. But he was not going to hide his diminished head in shame, as was expected. He then answered the criticism made by the Commissioner of the Southern Division. There was an increase of crime everywhere owing to the economic conditions prevailing. If they wanted increased efficiency they must get better men, and to get better men they must pay more. The practical question before the House was whether a wage of Rs. 29 for their constables was a living wage in large centres. He did not think it was. In Kaira District it cost a single constable as much as Rs. 22-30 to live; in Nasik a constable with a family spent as much as Rs. 36 per month. It cost a head constable Rs. 56 per month, whereas his highest pay was only Rs. 50 per month. That their wages were not living wages was proved by the fact that they could not get sufficient men and his force was 1500 short at the present moment. He and his predecessors had done their best to effect economies in his department.

Mr. S. P. Lingade opposed the motion. He said the wage they were paying now was not enough to maintain a constable and it was their duty to pay their public servants properly and thus increase their efficiency.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld opposed the motion. The Inspector-General of Police had done his best to cut down the expenditure, and the Police Department was not erring on the side of extravagance. The Police were men and they required to be paid properly.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said the House, as a whole was not opposed to giving any class of its servants a living wage. But this was the only time when they could make their criticism felt for the improvement of the Police. He deprecated the policy of constantly transferring the Inspectors-General of Police from their posts. The interests of the masses were interlinked with those of the Police administration and from that point he was going to represent matters. He thought the unrest in the masses was due to the present maladministration. The present

MUSLIM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FOR SOUTHERN INDIA.

NUCLEUS FORMED.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani sends us the following:—

Some philanthropic men of Bombay being actuated with a desire to establish a Muslim University in Southern India have recently opened a residential High School at Panvelgani, called the "Dar-ul-Uloom"—a name fully expressive of their high aspirations. These gentlemen are devoting much of their time and energy to make the laudable scheme a success.

They have brought out a Prospectus, giving full particulars about the institution, for the information of the public. It is hoped the sympathisers and educationists will render as much help as lies in their power for the promotion of the cause of true Muslim Education.

The following is a list of generous donors who have up till now subscribed to the "Dar-ul-Uloom" fund:—

Hajee Ghulam Mahomed Azam Rs. 1,00,000; Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani Rs. 15,000; Shiekh Mehar Bux Rs. 15,000; Hussain Abdullah Lalji Rs. 15,000; Dada Mian Khandwani Rs. 15,000; Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani Rs. 15,000; Haji Isa Haji Usman Rs. 15,000; Abdul Kader Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed Rs. 15,000; Mubabbay Jafferbhoy Rs. 2,500; Cossamali Jeraj Pirbhoy Rs. 2,500; Shiekh Jassim Rs. 2,000; Karamali Lalji Sajani Rs. 1,100; Ramjanali Lalji Sajani Rs. 1,100; Karamali Abdullah Allabrahka Rs. 1,000; Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim M. Razi Rs. 1,100; Ebrahim Daoud Kazi Rs. 1,100; Shiekh Mahomed Mishiari Rs. 1,000; Dattooboy Isa Thavri Rs. 500; Allah Bux Sonji Dosa Rs. 225; Karamali Ebrahim J. P. Rs. 1,100; Abdulrehman Moleidna Rs. 1,500; A. Muslim Rs. 1,100; Haji Mahomed Abba's Sons Rs. 1,100; Esmail Khan Rs. 1,111; Hussainbhoy Ahmadbhoy Rs. 2,500; Yusef Gani Haji Ahmed Rs. 30,000; for Masjid.

reform would end in nothing. He feared, for they were tackling the problem only piecemeal. He said the bogey of a living wage was not a real thing for while they had given a very large increase to the Police in Bombay no such large increase had been given to the men in the mofussil. If they said that a constable was unable to maintain himself on Rs. 22 what were they to say of a poor agriculturist who had a small holding, a large family, and very small income? What were they to say of such a family? In his own district, there were about nine lakhs of agriculturists and were they to take it that these men were getting a remuneration at the rate of Rs. 20 to 24 per month and that they were making a living wage? To the question whether the efficiency of the Police had increased, he would emphatically say "no," and there was no chance of that taking place. Quoting figures said the speaker, nearly half the police force was not literate, numbering about 12,962 men. If the increased pay had increased the efficiency of the men that would have been something. But Government said if they increased their pay, as if by a magic wand, the efficiency of the Police also would increase. If they were in terrible earnest in making the reforms real, both to the masses as well as to the classes then Government must grapple with the position. If they did not do that the money would be wasted and nobody would be the better for it. He hoped Government would deal with the situation in all earnestness.

Mr. M. H. Hayward did not understand the attitude of some members who wanted to improve the efficiency without giving an increased salary. Government were in earnest in improving the efficiency of the Police. They were giving an allowance to their men if they proved themselves literate. They must give some encouragement to the men to improve themselves. They intended having schools at Police headquarters for the Police. If they intended to increasing the efficiency of the Police they must pay them properly and not compel them to supplement their income by other means.

"ECONOMY RUNNING AMOK."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Mr. Chitale had contradicted most of the arguments he had advanced in the Council on previous occasions. There was a unanimous opinion in the Council that the grant for Bombay should not be cut. He thought it was absolutely a question of living wage. It was, in Mr. Chitale's words economy running amok not to grant the increase asked for. If it was not a living wage then they were compelled to give a living wage. They could not advance literacy by not giving a sufficient wage. He admitted there was a feeling in the Presidency against the Police, but that was not the time for ventilating their grievances; they must take another occasion for that purpose. He thought Mr. Chitale was mixing up the issues and by opposing the grant the Council were only making matters worse. In Bombay they wanted even a larger force of Police.

Mr. Sahorwalla opposed the motion as he thought the increase was necessary.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjhi opposed the motion. He thought the increase offered was not much.

POLICE'S FAILURE TO PROTECT MASSES.

Closure was then applied at the instance of Mr. V. R. Gupta, and Mr. Haji replied. He complained of the tendency to interfere with labour unions which were in the process of formation. He thought the Police force had failed from year to year to afford protection to the masses, and it had done no good to the masses.

On putting to the vote, the motion was defeated.

After discussing some minor items the Council adjourned to 12 noon to-day.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

A CRITICAL STUDY.

The following is the first of a series of articles on "The Indian Currency Problem" by Mr. B. F. Madon. These articles are well worth careful study—as in them Mr. Madon completely exposes the Government of India's currency policy.

The remarkable collapse in sterling exchange notwithstanding the frantic attempts of Government to keep it up to the level of their new artificial rate of 2s. gold has again concentrated attention on this question although the issue is thrust somewhat into the background by the controversy over the monetary operation agitation.

What is our currency problem? It is said to be that of our rate of exchange. This is not correct to-day. Twenty-five years ago it was correct. Our rupee then was a piece of silver of a given weight and fineness and all values were measured then in silver. The problem then was what the rate of exchange of the rupee should be as compared to foreign currencies and it then depended on the price of silver. As this did not suit the Government owing to its budgets being constantly upset by the wide fluctuations of silver, and that mostly downwards, we had the Hirsch Commission, and we deliberately discarded the silver standard, closed the mints to free coinage of silver, and adopted the gold standard in a form modified to suit the circumstances. We had no stock of gold on which we could base a gold currency and so the device was adopted of making the existing coin—the rupee—serve as a gold certificate. The rupee was made a sort of ticket which entitled the holder to call for 16d. gold but only for international payments, not for internal payments. The Rupee thus became India's shilling, the standard being gold and so it was no longer a question of rate of exchange between silver and gold.

To provide the gold that these international payments would call for, the gold that would otherwise have come to India in payment of her produce was intercepted by the method of export bill sales, and kept in London, on the plea that any demands on India for gold would be only from outside and London was the most central market to keep them in and saved India a considerable sum that would otherwise be thrown away on charges for moving gold to and fro.

Although this looked plausible enough many public men in India continued to protest very strongly against an artificial system and insisted that India should have a true gold currency like other gold standard countries. But the demand was overruled by the Secretary of State at the instance of London banking interests who feared that India, if it had a gold currency, might absorb very large quantities of gold and thereby endanger the very foundations of the gold standard in other gold standard countries.

CRY FOR GOLD STANDARD.

So insistent was the cry for a true gold standard and for a gold currency, and the diversion of India's gold to England and the whole artificial system to which it was due were looked upon with so much suspicion by our public men that the Chamberlain Commission of 1913 had to go out of its way to defend the system against the charges made against it. They say in para 66.

"There remains the argument that with out gold in active circulation India's currency system must remain a managed system, it being implied that a managed system is a bad system. The ideal with which this managed system is contrasted seems to be the system of the United Kingdom where fresh supplies of the only unlimited legal tender coins, the sovereigns or the half sovereigns can be obtained at will by anyone who takes gold to the mint for coinage."

"In our opinion this contrast is of no value. There does not appear to us to be any essential difference between the power to import sovereigns at will and the power to have gold coined into sovereigns in India. The only point of the criticism that India's currency system is managed in a sense that is not true of the currency of the United Kingdom lies in the fact that the rupee is a token passing at a value above its intrinsic value and at the same time is unlimited legal tender. It is true that it is not practicable even to consider the limitation of the amount for which the rupee is legal tender. In this sense therefore the system must remain a managed one. But we demur altogether to the idea that because it is to this extent a managed system it must be a bad system. It is not in fact possible for the Government of India to manipulate the currency for their own ends, and they cannot add to the active circulation of the currency except in response to public demand."

It will be noted that they make two important statements.

one—that the rupee is a token coin, and the other—

that the system adopted is such that it is impossible for Government to manipulate the currency for their own ends."

The Government by their present action have shown that it is possible to manipulate the currency for their own ends and they have done it and added 124 crores of rupees annually to their resources. About the honesty or the morality of this procedure I shall speak lower down.

WHAT IS A TOKEN COIN?

We shall first consider what a token coin is.

A token coin is a coin which does not depend on its own intrinsic value for the value at which it is accepted in circulation. It is fixed by law as a certain fraction of the standard coin of the country

and circulates on the strength of the value so given to it by law.

We see that the Chamberlain Commission says the rupee is a token although unlimited legal tender. Then, what was our standard coin? The above quotation will make it clear that it was "the sovereign." The man in the street is unable to understand this. He finds that all dealings in India are and have been in rupees and so he thinks that our standard coin is the Rupee.

This misapprehension on his part is due to the deception of the Gold Exchange Standard System. I will therefore explain what a standard is—

A standard is the thing by which you measure other things. We have thus standards of weight and of length. The metal by which we measure values is the standard of value. Countries that adopt gold for this purpose are called gold standard countries. In such countries the value of everything is measured by comparing it to a given quantity of gold. When a man buys a thing he agrees to pay so much gold for it. The seller keeps the gold until he himself wants something in exchange when he gives the gold and takes in return such commodity as he may desire to have.

In very old times the gold had to be cut and weighed from bars and assayed to verify the touch. As people became more civilised they invented what we know as coins. These were pieces of the standard metal of a definite weight and a definite fineness laid down by law. A man who had to pay a given amount of gold did it by paying out as many coins as gave this total, and thus all the bother of cutting and weighing and assay was done away with and business made much simpler. In some less advanced countries the old system is still in vogue as in China. However, it will be clear from what is said above that a standard coin can only be a piece of the standard metal, (the metal that a country has adopted as its standard of value). As India has adopted the Gold standard since 1894 our standard coin can only be a coin of this metal, i.e., of gold. The rupee is not a gold coin and it will now be understood why the Chamberlain Commission says it is a token.

COIN—A STANDARD MEASURE.

Once the coin was defined and laid down by law contracts began to be made in terms of the coin instead of in terms of so many grains or ounces of gold or silver. The coin thus became a standard measure (a measure of value) and to tamper with such a coin was deemed highly immoral and fraudulent, because it compelled one party to a contract to receive less than was rightly his due. In short it defrauded him. Tampering with the yard or the bushel is pretty frequent among dishonest retail dealers and there are very stringent laws against such defrauding of the public. Tampering with the coin of a country is not so common but it has been practised in old times. It was done by cutting off a portion of a coin and by sweating i.e., treating it with acids to take off a very thin layer of metal but principally it was practised by hard up Governments who turned out more coins from a given quantity of metal than was laid down by law.

To give an example the sovereign is 113 grains of fine gold. Therefore the mint can turn out only 100 sovereigns from 11,300 grains. If they turned out 113 sovereigns of 100 grains each and passed them into circulation the result would be that a man who held a promissory note of £100 and who therefore was entitled to 11,300 grains of gold would get only 10,000 grains in this new coin and would be thus defrauded of 1,300 grains.

This debasing of the standard coin is therefore as much a fraud as a tampering with the yard or the bushel, because just as in the latter cases the receiver gets less cloth or less grain and is defrauded of his due, so in the former he gets less gold than was his due and is equally defrauded.

Now take the case of a token. The English shilling is a token coin. Any debasement of this shilling by making it smaller or by putting less silver in it would not be of much use 20 of them would still represent the £. Any one to whom 60s. was due would still get £3 whether the shilling was made of more or of less silver. The only way that the public can be defrauded through the token is by a change in its value in circulation. Our rupee is a token as shown above and therefore any change in its "value in circulation," any change in the quantity of gold that it stands for, is a currency fraud.

A COLOSSAL FRAUD.

Many people here make another query. They say, "Yes it is possibly a fraud if the value of the rupee is lowered but to-day the Government is not lowering but raising it. How can that be a fraud?"

My reply would be this. Let us remember that the rupee is a standard measure like other measures e.g., the yard or the pail (maphi). Let us see how a cloth merchant can defraud with the yard or a grain merchant with the maphi.

A cloth merchant if he wants to defraud his buyer would naturally make his yard shorter so that the buyer got less cloth than was due to him. However suppose the cloth was hand-woven saris made on hand-looms to the order of this cloth merchant. His contract with the weavers was to pay them so much per every yard of stuff delivered. Suppose he wanted to defraud these weavers who would be his sellers. How would he do it? Naturally by making the yard used longer so that he would have to pay less to the weaver for the same length of cloth.

Take the case of the grain merchant. If he is selling grain to the mill hand he would like to make his maphi smaller so as to get an illegitimate profit by giving short measure. If on the other hand the same grain merchant has contracted with a cultivator to buy the grain at harvest time and wants to defraud this cultivator, he will make the "maphi" bigger so as to get more grain for the same money.

In short fraud can be perpetrated not only by making a standard measure smaller but also by making it bigger according to the use to which it has to be put.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY'S FAREWELL TO LT.-COL. GREIG.

TO-DAY'S PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig, the eminent cricketer of Bombay, to whom presentation will be made this evening by Bombay's sportsmen of all colour and creed, was born on 24th October, 1871. He came to India in 1893 and save for visits home on leave he has been in India ever since.

Recording the cricket career of Lieut.-Col. Greig "J. N. P." writes:—

Here, eloquent in themselves, are his batting figures in big cricket in India, as far as they are ascertainable:—

Against the Parsis at Bombay:—1893, 23 and 32 (highest scores in each innings); 1894, 79* (through innings of 170 and 2); 1895, 94; 1896, 93 (in a total of 173) and 7; 1898, 50; 1899, 134; 1900, 11 and 5; 1902, 43 and 12; 1904, 4 and 7; 1907, 3 and 27 (totals, 44 and 63); 1908, 39 and 115; 1909, 15; 1911, 22* and 9. Total, 879 in 22 innings, 3 not out—average, 46.26.

Against the Parsis at Poona:—1893, 2; 1894, 8 and 35; 1895, 7 and 5; 1896, 93 and 62* (highest scorer each innings); 1898, 24; 1909, 6 and 53; 1902, 39 and 30.

Bombay in 1902. Of late years he has done comparatively little bowling, but has almost always taken a wicket or two when he has gone on.

His English first-class record begins in 1897, when he played for Mr. A. J. Webbe's XI vs. Cambridge, scoring 32 in his two innings, and for M. C. C. vs. Oxford, rain preventing his getting an innings at all.

It was in 1901 that he first played for Hampshire. In his third match for the county he scored an excellent 119 vs. the South Africans. A few weeks later he played great cricket against Lancashire at Liverpool. He was the only batsman who could do anything with John Sharp and Sidney Webb in the first innings, when, going in first wicket down, he carried his bat for 47; in the second, after Lancashire had run up over 400, he saved his side from defeat by a magnificent innings of 249 not out. He gave no chance until he had made over 150, batted 5 hours 20 minutes, and hit one five and 32 fours, making a number of brilliant late cuts. In the following match he made 77 vs. Leicestershire at Southampton, and

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. G. GREIG.



The Doyen of Bombay Cricket, to whom presentation will be made this evening on the Bombay Gymkhana ground by the sporting public of Bombay.

1905, 66 and 42 (highest scorer each innings); 1907, 92* and 51 (through first innings, of 192, highest scorer in each); 1908, 21 and 1; 1909, 36; 1911, 13 and 3; 1912, 142 and 68 (highest scorer each innings); 1913, 0 and 23. Total, 929 in 25 innings, 3 not out—average 42.22.

Against the Hindus (Bombay and Poona):—1900, 11 and 27; 1907, 3 and 0; 1908, 52 and 33; 1912, 22 and 54*; 1913, 15 and 8. Total, 230 in 10 innings, one not out—average, 25.55.

Against the Mahomedans:—1912, 31 and 7. Against Madras Presidency:—1893 (at Ootacamund), 23; 1894 (at Bombay), 12 and 22. (Uncertain whether there were other matches.)

Against Oxford University Athletics:—1903, 5 and 204.

Total, as far as ascertainable, 2,347 runs in 64 innings, 7 not out—average 41.17. But his value has never been limited to his batting. Apart from his fine fielding, he is a slow bowler of considerable ability, inclined to be unduly modest in this direction, however. What he can do at times is shown by such figures as 13 for 58 vs. Parsis at Poona in 1893; 7 for 89 vs. Parsis at Bombay in 1900; 10 for 69 vs. Parsis at Poona and 6 for 29 (second innings) at

a little later scored in consecutive games 114 and 50 vs. Leicestershire at Leicester and 103 vs. Sussex at Hove. He also made 113 vs. Somerset at Taunton, and his complete first-class record for the season showed a total of nearly 1,800, with an average of over 40.

In 1905, when he was next available for the county, he scarcely played so much cricket. Curiously enough, all three of his centuries were against Worcestershire, 115 and 130 at Worcester, 187 (retired hurt) at Bourne-mouth. Both the innings at Worcester were in every way good; but still better was that at Bourne-mouth, when he batted 4½ hours, hitting 21 fours, and lost the chance of making 200 through being lamed by a fast ball.

His record in 1906 was distinguished rather by consistency than by any outstanding big innings. Among his best performances were 79 and 93 vs. Warwickshire at Basingstoke, 81 and 70 vs. Derbyshire at Southampton, and 65 vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham. In a dozen other innings he made scores of from 20 to 50.

Four years later he again took his place in the Hampshire team, and showed that he still retained his form by scoring 112 vs. Warwickshire, 87 not out vs. Derbyshire, 81 vs. Sussex, 70 vs. Somerset, and 64 vs

Gloucestershire, all except the 70 being made on the Southampton ground. His batting record to date (again the possible incompleteness of the Indian figures should be noted) may be summed up thus:—

INNS.	N.	O.	RUNS.	AV. R.	H.	S.
In India (1893-1913)	64	7	2347	41.17	204	
In England (1897)	2	0	32	16.00		
In England (1901)	35	4	1277	41.19	249*	
In England (1905)	18	2	804	50.25	187*	
In England (1906)	33	0	867	29.27	98	
In England (1910)	21	1	656	32.80	112	
In England (1914)	8	1	246	35.14	100	
Totals	181	15	6229	37.52	249*	

*To June 6, inclusive.

On the 14th of December, 1915, playing for the All-England XI (Lord Willington's team) an All-India XI on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, Lieut.-Col. Greig scored 216. This, we believe, his last big score in first-class cricket in India.

In English first-class cricket he has taken 61 wickets for 1,979 runs, which shows a high cost per wicket; in India his 70 or so wickets (complete bowling analyses are not always available) have been taken at about half the cost of each of those in England.

Lieut.-Col. Greig has kept no record of his doings. All he can tell me is that he knows he has made over 100 centuries. So few men have ever done this that a list would have been more than welcome.

"The standard of the game among the native communities continues to improve," said Lieut.-Col. Greig. There are more players above the average coming to the front every year. But there is no marvel of the Ranji type on the near horizon."

"Wickets in India are always of the sporting type. This applies especially to Bombay, where the big Quadrangular Tournaments are played."

"It is a curious fact that, in spite of much money being spent to obtain it, a good wicket—as one understands the term in England—seems impossible to be made in Bombay."

Lieut.-Col. Greig, one may mention, is now Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, March 11.
The Vice President of the Famine Relief Committee of Bijapur has issued the following appeal for funds to forward Famine Relief work in Bijapur District:—

There has been a severe famine in this District. The rains during the last monsoon failed entirely in 7 out of 8 Talukas. The result is that there are practically no crops in the affected areas. The anna valuation of the crop made by Government agency ranges from 1 anna to 4 annas at the most. It is well known that this District is always in the grip of famine as the rainfall is usually uncertain and scanty. In the year 1918-19 there was a famine in this District and the Ryots suffered a good deal from its effects and within a year they have to face another severe famine.

The District Local Board started Test Works and the number of persons on these works came up to about 4,000. In addition to this test works were also started by Government and there was a large attendance on those works too. But the wages given to these labourers are very meagre and they can hardly maintain themselves and the members depending upon them. This relief requires to be substantially supplemented.

It is well known that in many villages there is a class of persons who from their position in life cannot attend such works, but it is a fact that they have no means of livelihood. There are Goshia women also who cannot attend these works. Relief of a substantial nature is absolutely needed for such persons.

SUFFERINGS OF CATTLE.

The condition of cattle is also very bad. Milch cattle and bullocks are sold in the market places at nominal prices. The price of fodder is going high and it is believed that it will rise higher. The condition of agriculture is to can better be imagined when they will be required to buy fresh stock for their operations the next monsoon. Thus it is imperative to open cattle camps to save them. This means substantial help is necessary for this purpose.

The Collector has reported more than once to declare famine in this District and it is believed that it will be so declared, though for the present the Commissioner has declared the existence of scarcity only.

The Collector made an appeal to the Secretaries of the Bombay Famine Fund for charitable help for this District. Unfortunately the appeal was issued a little bit late and the result was that almost all the fund was distributed to Ahmednagar and other far less affected Districts such as Poona, Satara, Sholapur, and Nasik. This District has still got nothing. The trustees of the Wadia Fund have also been approached through Sir Narayan Chandra Varkar but no reply has been received. It is hoped that the trustees will be pleased to take a merciful view of the critical situation prevailing in the District and give a ready response to this appeal.

WHERE TO SEND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Bombay Merchants are noted for their generosity, especially when the charity goes to save the lives of men, also of cattle and it is fervently hoped that they will give substantial help on an occasion like this.

A Famine Committee has been formed in this District with the Collector as its President. Rao Bahadur Raghovendram Komkhavi is the Vice-President and Mr. S. V. Kulkarni, the Huzur Deputy Collector, is the Secretary of the Committee. Many influential men in the District have been enrolled as members. Intending subscribers should send money to any of the above mentioned office bearers. At present money is urgently needed to give immediate relief to suffering people and cattle, and any sum will be thankfully accepted by the Committee.

ECHO OF SIND MEDICAL SCHOOL STRIKE.

SENIOR SISTER'S IMPOLITE CONDUCT.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

A Press Note states:—

On the 1st of February 1921 the students of the Medical School at Hyderabad, Sind, with the exception of two, went on strike and ceased to attend the school. The reasons given by them in writing for their conduct were that the Senior Sister in the Hospital had been impolite and uncivil and in particular that she had said that they behaved like street children or the sons of coolies, and that they were standing about like a flock of sheep; that the operation theatre was her department and that she would stand no nonsense there. The students informed the Superintendent on January 29th that unless the Senior Sister was asked to withdraw her words and apologise by 31st January a general strike might be anticipated. On the 31st January the Superintendent replied that for reasons given by him, no apology was due from the Senior Sister, and accordingly the students absented themselves from the School next day and remained absent.

2. After full enquiry Government have ascertained the following facts:—

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

(a) The expression alleged to have been used comparing the students with sons of coolies was not made to any of the students but to Assistant Surgeon Bhatt, the Pathology Teacher, as far back as last November. Certain students were being shown specimens in the Pathological Museum by the teacher when some of them started playing with a wheeled stretcher and running it up and down the verandah of the surgical ward. So many of them got on the stretcher that it broke, whereupon the students left it against the wall and made their escape outside the school by means of a spiral iron staircase. The Senior Sister asked the Assistant Surgeon to come out and try to identify some of the students who, by this time, were on the road outside the Hospital and were still behaving in a rowdy manner. He enquired where they were and she pointed them out, as "These boys out there, acting like coolies and street children." All these students were in their final year and had left the school before the present trouble arose.

(b) The statement that certain students were behaving like a flock of sheep was made in the following circumstances. The Senior Sister was preparing the operation theatre for an urgent operation, and the unauthorised presence of a number of students was interfering with the proper performance of her duties. No operation was going on at the time, and students have no right to be in the operation room except on duty or during operations. The Senior Sister who was in charge of the room very properly objected to their presence there at that time, and it was apparently their unwillingness to leave the theatre when asked that caused the Sister to remark that they were standing about like a flock of sheep.

3. On these facts Government have reached the following conclusions:—

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

(a) That a remark made last November to a third party about a number of students who have since completed their courses and left the Medical school cannot be taken into consideration in mitigation of the conduct of other students in the month of February. The remark is one which Government would ordinarily condemn if it were used with reference to students who were behaving properly, but if students do, in fact, behave badly they must expect their conduct to be severely criticised.

(b) That the remark made in the operation theatre is not an insulting expression either in the English or the Sindhi language, that it was fully justified by the circumstances of the case, and that it did not require any apology.

(c) That the conduct of the students in going on strike without giving time for a reference to higher authority was inexcusable.

4. Government have no desire to take any severe action on account of the breach of discipline, as they recognise that the students acted under excitement, and they are prepared to condone the conduct of such students as resume their studies on a date to be fixed by the Superintendent within a week of the notification by him of this order, and complete the term by working during six weeks of the usual summer vacation; studious students who fail to complete the term without adequate cause will forfeit their stipends for the period of their absence. Government desire to impress upon students and nurses that in times of excitement remarks which would ordinarily be ignored assume a serious aspect and they trust that such remarks will be studiously avoided and that the relations between nurses and students will continue to be of a cordial nature, as befitting those who are engaged in the practice or study of a most honourable profession.

REVISION OF FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 8.

A Government communication says:— "In view of the fall in the rupee sterling exchange, the Government of India have decided to increase the charge on foreign telegrams to Europe from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 1.14 per word. The cable rates at all other countries in telegraphic communication with India have also been revised on the same exchange basis as that adopted in the case of the rate to Europe. The enhanced rates will be brought into effect from the 1st April 1921."

THE PRESENT SITUATION

MR. JEHANGIR PETIT WANTS A NEW PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to extend to me the hospitality of your columns for discussing certain aspects of the present situation in India. It is a position of such complexity and importance that it is not possible to discuss it in a constructive and practical manner without the aid of the public. The present situation is one of such complexity and importance that it is not possible to discuss it in a constructive and practical manner without the aid of the public. The present situation is one of such complexity and importance that it is not possible to discuss it in a constructive and practical manner without the aid of the public.

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In order properly to deal with this situation, it is necessary to understand it, and to understand it, it is necessary to examine it very closely by tracing its origin through the various stages over which it has travelled. The present situation is one of such complexity and importance that it is not possible to discuss it in a constructive and practical manner without the aid of the public. The present situation is one of such complexity and importance that it is not possible to discuss it in a constructive and practical manner without the aid of the public.

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promises and grievous wrongs, deliberately heaped upon a poor and helpless dependency by a mighty Empire. It is this unfortunate condition of affairs and the pernicious system that has brought it about which the people now wish to end for once and for all. This Mr. Editor, briefly and barely put, is the crux of the whole situation. If, therefore, the situation is to be successfully tackled, it is the root of the evil that must be carefully probed and removed. Unless this is done, there cannot be a lasting peace and all hopes of a permanent reconciliation between the Government and the people are bound to be disappointed. If the Government had adopted a statesmanlike and honest attitude towards India, immediately upon the publication of the Hunter and Congress Committee Reports, they would have saved the position at least so far as the Punjab outrages are concerned. But the psychological moment has been lost and now the situation seems to be well-nigh out of hand. For this condition of affairs, the British Government and their agents in this country are to thank themselves. They have done and are doing nothing to strengthen the hands of those who stand for Co-operation with them, for law and order, for constitutional and constructive work. They are doing everything in their power to defeat them and weaken their hold on the people. The situation is by no means past repair. It is not yet too late. A wise and courageous stroke of statesmanship and a touch of imagination can still save it. Even now a sincere and frank statement expressing regret both on behalf of the Imperial and the Indian Governments for what has happened in the Punjab and impartially and openly dealing with all those, from the highest to the lowest, who were directly and indirectly responsible for even the slightest part of the Punjab outrages, would do much to restore the confidence of the people in the Government. The partial acceptance by the Government in the Indian Legislative Assembly of the Khilafat matter, coupled with an indirect attempt to uphold and applaud O'Dwyer and his regime, will not and cannot possibly satisfy the country on either question.

A statement, such as I have ventured to indicate, in order to be effective, should be made at the earliest possible opportunity; and if it is to ensure the permanent return of good feelings, it is essential that it should be coupled with an assurance that such disgraceful incidents will not happen again. That can only be done by effectively vesting the control of the executive in the hands of the Government in the representative of the people; or in other words by complete autonomy. I am willing to concede that the Government have a right to demand; but I cannot induce myself to believe that a reasonable time-limit can be set to the Government's demand. The fact that the New Reform Act provides for the appointment of periodic Commissions to determine the nature and extent of the Government's demand, is in itself a very laudable step. It should not be substituted by a more drastic procedure, particularly when the demand is, to a very large extent, likely to restore the good feelings of the people towards the British Government, and towards their former confidence in their good intentions and designs. In view of what such a proposal if accepted, will mean, I do not think it can be considered too heavy a price to pay.

And this brings me to the real object of my letter. Having endeavoured to trace the genesis of the present situation, and to indicate how it is to be remedied, I am at the same time prepared to admit that the people and particularly those who have been the victims of the Punjab outrages, have a duty to themselves. At a time of unprecedented crisis like the one through which we are now passing, it is absolutely incumbent on all of us to devote their energies and exert their influence to the utmost possible extent towards guiding and regulating the movement of the country. The movement, which now pulsates through the country, is a movement of the people and of the spirit of self-reliance that it promotes and encourages. I am also taking the fullest account of the fact that the movement is a movement of the people and of the spirit of self-reliance that it promotes and encourages. I am also taking the fullest account of the fact that the movement is a movement of the people and of the spirit of self-reliance that it promotes and encourages.

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THE WRIGGLE TAGGLE CO.



Gordon Wyld and Phyllis Ibbetson in their famous dance, at the Excelsior Theatre, where the Raggle Taggle Company are performing nightly.

U. P. COUNCIL.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 9.

A lengthy meeting of the United Provinces Council took place yesterday on the occasion of presenting the Budget by Mr. Porter, the Finance Member, who said the new settlement with the Imperial Government had resulted in the increase of provincial resources by about 5 crores. This was due to the fact that the provinces now retain the whole proceeds of land revenue, excise, stamps, irrigation, plus one-fourth of the gross receipts from the income-tax. This increase was, however, reduced to two and half crores owing to the fact that provinces contribute to the Imperial Government no less than 2 lakhs and forty thousand. With regard to the future they had the pledge that the Government of India would try as far as possible, to reduce the deficit; and the reduction would be shared between provinces which were contributing more than their fair share.

He thought he would obtain a unanimous support in stating that the United Provinces was one of those provinces which was paying more than its fair share. Out of contributions from all provinces of 9 crores and 85 lakhs, the United Provinces was providing no less than 2 crores 40 lakhs, and there was only province which was in a worse position. The total recurring expenditure included in the Budget was between 95 and 100 lakhs, of which at least 70 lakhs was to be met from capital. These charges were in connection with sanitation, water works, educational buildings, public buildings, and agriculture. Objects in main directly or indirectly productive of expenditure should be met from capital. Ministers and large schemes in contemplation and provinces had many years of administrative progress to make up. Unless they were to stagnate money, money must be found for these projects. He did not wish to be understood, however, that he was of their apologetic or regretting expenditure set forth in the Budget. It was well-known that the need of the provinces were clamorous on many sides, and eminent authorities were decidedly of opinion that a state which had a large surplus balance sheet was not one with large deficits. The Council adjourned till the 10th for Budget discussion.

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'BUDGET OF DESPAIR.'

DISCUSSION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The non-official speeches on the Budget occupied the whole of yesterday and today. The Finance Member was severely criticised, members characterising the budget as "disappointing" as a "budget of despair," and as "a budget which paved the way for taxation of ryot."

The increase of expenditure was out of all proportion to revenue, and if this policy was pursued, it was stated that Government were on the road to bankruptcy. The cry of all members was that economy should be effected and a policy of strict retrenchment pursued. The anathema of the speeches was Indianisation of services, postponement of projects which did not require immediate attention and retrenchment of expenditure in many directions. It was even suggested that a committee might be appointed to go into the question of retrenchments, sharpening pruning knife for the purpose.

A member for the Madras city belonging to the Ministerial party deprecated the sourness of temper exhibited by the opposite party in the council when ministers' salaries were discussed and pointed out that it was the duty of the council to see that non-Brahmins were appointed in larger numbers to judicial services in this presidency.

The budget now presented represented the transitional stage of Government from bureaucracy to responsible Government. In future more freedom of action might be expected of the ministers.

NOT A BAD BUDGET.

Some excellent speeches were made upon budget towards the closing stage of non-official debate. A supporter of ministerial party warned council against non-co-operation who under the guise of advocating temperance had at the back of their minds the paralysing of the new Government by attacking excise which was of fundamental service in revenue. What would be the effect, he asked, of 52 crores of rupees was suddenly wiped out of receipts column of Government's revenue?

Mr. Simpson, said it would have been more graceful if some of the Indian members had the courage to say a good word for the budget which on the whole was not a bad budget. He congratulated Finance Member and wished to associate with it the constituency which he had the honour to represent, a no mean constituency.

BIHA COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT'S EXCISE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 9.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council resumed today. Only 43 members including the official members were present. The discussion on demand for grants was resumed.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath objected to sanctioning demand of Rs. 9,37,000 voted for excise department. He stated that though the minister expressed anxiety to discourage consumption, reports about the methods of subordinate officials showed that they were encouraging drinking and attempting to increase sales, and considered it a part of duty to increase revenue. He quoted from a Calcutt magazine which published what appeared to be a paragraph from the excise supplement to Bihar and Orissa G. I. D. Gazette extolling the virtues of wine and stating that the police in the province were telling people that drinking was good and it was the Sikar's 'hookam' that people should drink. In view of the tactics of the subordinate excise department who extended the hands of their legitimate work and for the questionable manner in which they were combating anti-drink campaign started in the province, the Council must refuse to pay them any more.

Mr. Nisur Narayan Singh supported the motion.

ALLEGED ENCOURAGEMENT DENIED.

Mr. Weston, Excise Commissioner stated that if the Department on which did preventive work against private distillation and illicit sale was asked, there would be general drunkenness in the country. He denied that the Department was encouraging drinking and said that it had nothing to do with the paragraph that appeared in the Police Gazette. He stated that ten lakhs were asked for an investment fetching a return of over a crore.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha agreed that the excise policy of Government required radical change, but withholding sanction of grant would create dead-lock and interfere with other progressive departments. Mr. Swain, Inspector General, alluding to the Calcutta Magazine, statement that police subordinates were encouraging drinking said that he had no hesitation in assuring the Council that it was utterly a graceless and gross libel on the police force. The grant for the Excise Department was sanctioned.

FAMINE IN DOHAD TALUK.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF PEOPLE.

"YOU MUST SUFFER!"

SAYS THE MAMLATDAR.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DOHAD, March 8.

Mr. Waman S. Mukadam wires as follows:—

Mr. Jethalal Ramji, a share-broker of Bombay, had been to Dohad to-day with Mr. Doshi of the Satyagrahshram to see the condition of the famine-stricken Bhils. They were taken to Pinsari, Jhalad Asarvan, Chhapri and Golatalai. The guests felt much when they saw a Bhil woman half naked owing to want of clothing in a hut at Jhalad sick from starvation. Her children were weeping by her side eagerly looking for food. Her husband, the only male member of the family, was nursing her. There was nothing for the whole family to eat in the hut. The guests with Sukhdavin in order to convince themselves searched the hut and to their utter sorrow they found no particle of grain. They were much moved at this sight and made arrangements for their food lasting for a few days.

ATTITUDE OF THE MAMLATDAR.

I saw yesterday Mr. Gordhandas Patel, the Mamlatdar of Dohad, in connection with the famine. From the tone of the talk I could see that the Mamlatdar is very much annoyed with the workers of the district and specially with Mr. Indulal Jainik for making some remarks about him in the "Bombay Chronicle." He was talking with me in a spirit of vengeance when I politely asked him what the Government is going to do in connection with relief work at Dohad. He said, "you must suffer as you have gone to the press." Not only is the Mamlatdar not sympathetic, but now he is annoyed at his exposure in the press. On my asking him some more questions, he said the people are not suffering at all at the present time. [Saw with my own eyes famished people coming from seven miles to Dohad tank to dig out lotus roots which form their only food. I am told Jhalad people are also in distress. I am starting to-day for Jhalad.]

NEW ENGLISH DAILY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 9.

The "Daily Express" which published its first issue to-day under the editorship of Mr. R. W. Brock, formerly Editor of the "Madras Times," and which is controlled by a combined British and Indian Board of Directors, declares its aims to include the sweetening of public life, and promotion of closer cooperation between the two communities politically, industrially and socially. Criticising Mr. Gandhi's movement, it says that against the principle of Non-Cooperation it will set the principle of partnership in every field, and against the schemes of bloody revolution and futile anarchy it will set the ideal of constitutional progress.

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R.V. COLLISION NEAR BURDWAN.

PARCEL EXPRESS RUNS AGAINST GOODS TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

A serious collision between two down trains took place early this morning at Sakitgarh station, near Burdwan, on the East Indian Railway. At about four-thirty in the morning, the down Parcel Express and the down Punjab Mail were standing at Burdwan. To avoid detention of the Mail the down Parcel Express was allowed to leave Burdwan through the local line. At that time a down Goods train was standing at the next station, Sakitgarh, on local line to give precedence to the down Punjab Mail. The Parcel Express which had no stoppage at Sakitgarh in coming on the local line and ran against the Goods train. The brake-van was smashed to splinters and Guard Presswell of the Goods train was seriously injured; one of his legs being nearly severed and several ribs fractured. He was removed to the Burdwan Hospital. The driver of the Parcel Express had a providential escape.

No injury to any other person is so far reported. Both lines having been blocked the Punjab Mail reached Howrah three hours late.

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That is the secret of the wonderful popularity of 'Wincarnis'—its effect is so quick, and its benefit so pronounced, that you can feel it doing you good.

Let 'Wincarnis' give you new health if you are

Weak, Anaemic, Nervous or Run-down.

You can have every confidence in 'Wincarnis'. Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power in promoting new vigour and vitality. 'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, and a Restorative, and a Blood-builder, and a Nerve Food—all combined in one rich, delicious health-giving preparation. Thus while it brings new strength, it promotes new rich blood, it builds up new nerve force and it creates new vitality.

It is this four-fold power, acting upon the system at one time, that makes 'Wincarnis' so invaluable in bringing new health to weak, anaemic, nervous and run-down men and women.

And it is also the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis'.

If you are Weak, or Anaemic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness, take advantage of the new health 'Wincarnis' offers you.

Get a bottle of 'Wincarnis' and commence taking it to-day.

But be sure you get 'Wincarnis'. Firmly refuse substitutes.

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An ideal combination of Sarsaparilla with Gold. The best remedy for all sorts of impurities in the blood.

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LABOUR'S POLICY.

NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.

The Labour Party at a special conference to be shortly held put forward their proposals to solve the unemployment problem. Mr. Clynes, M.P., on behalf of the party will move a resolution demanding.

Provision of employment at wages, and where this is not done

Maintenance allowances at not less than 40 s. a week for each householder and 25s. per week for each single man or woman, with additional allowances for dependents;

Unobstructed trade with Russia;

Re-establishment of normal commerce with ex-enemy countries;

An end of military adventures in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the East, and the termination of "military oppression and lawless reprisals in Ireland" which are stopping productive industry;

Stabilisation of foreign exchanges and the extension of credits;

Prohibition of all overtime;

Immediate introduction of 8 hour day;

No wage reductions;

The abandonment of the Government's policy of slowing down or obstructing house building and their discouragement of local authorities anxious to undertake works of local improvement;

Government Departments and local authorities to order at once the stores and works which will be required in the next 3 years;

Complete restoration and development of roadways, waterways, and railways;

National schemes for the generation of electricity in bulk;

Erection of additional school buildings and the cleaning and restoration of all public buildings;

Schemes of afforestation;

Development of agriculture by bringing more land under the plough; and

Harbour improvements and land reclamation.

—Daily Mail.

EXTREME NATIONALISM.

SIR J. SIMON AND LORD R. CECIL ON HINDRANCES TO THE PEACE.

Sir John Simon, speaking at the fourth session of the Life and Liberty movement in the Queen's Hall in mail week, said two years after the signing of the Armistice it was calculated that the civilised nations were spending 20 per cent. of their total national income on war and preparations for war. It was not long since the head of our General Staff announced that there were still 21 wars going on.

All the time there were great areas stricken with acute scarcity and actual famine, which had been brought about by the events of the last four or five years. Women and children in Central Europe were dying of hunger. It would be most melancholy if, after the splendid sacrifices which had been made to deliver democracy from the menace which threatened it, it were found that the victors were spending more on war and preparations for war than they spent in the year before the conflict broke out.

Lord Robert Cecil said hatred of one nation for another was the cause preventing the real return of peace. The cause of hatred was no doubt fear, power, and greed for money, among other things, but at the bottom of it all was excessive nationalism. The League of Nations was simply an endeavour to put into practice the doctrine of the Christian Church. Representing his section of the Church, he said they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Nonconformist Churches. —Daily Mail.

DR. CHOLKAR'S TRIAL.

SHORTHAND REPORTER ADMITS INACCURACIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 9.

Mr. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police in cross-examination said that as result of the Congress there was a certain amount of excitement and Non-Co-operation was being preached, but there was no disorder. Some students have left schools and joined national schools, the witness could not say whether this happened before or after Dr. Cholkar's speech on the 3rd February last. The witness further referred to the anti-drink movement, but he was not certain about the time of its starting. Cross-examined by Mr. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, he said that by the movement of Non-Co-operation he meant not co-operating with and not helping Government voluntarily and not going to courts, settling disputes by arbitrations and reducing the excise revenue. The witness said that the speeches of Non-Co-operators were seditious because they described Government as Satanic and oppressive and advocated establishment of a new system of Government and asked people not to pay homage or patronage to Government.

Narayan Balwant Kamat, Sub-Inspector of Police and shorthand reporter in cross-examination, admitted omission and mistakes in recording Dr. Cholkar's speech and further admitted that sentences in Dr. Cholkar's speech were hopelessly ill-recorded and that his mistakes in some sentences change their whole meaning.

The Court rose for the day, while his cross-examination was incomplete which would be taken up to-morrow.

Dr. Cholkar was taken to jail in motor, amidst loud cries of "Bande Mataram." The Court was over crowded.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.

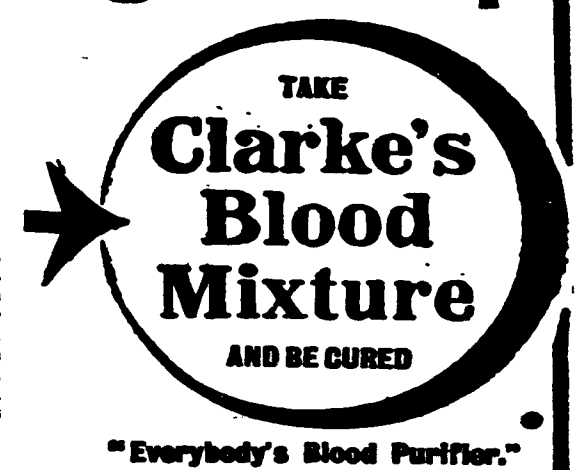
WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles and Fistula.

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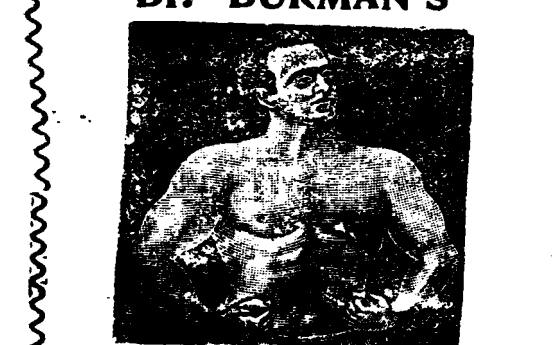
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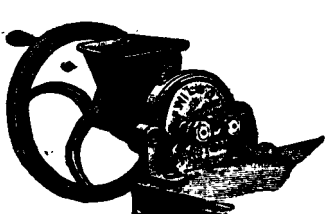
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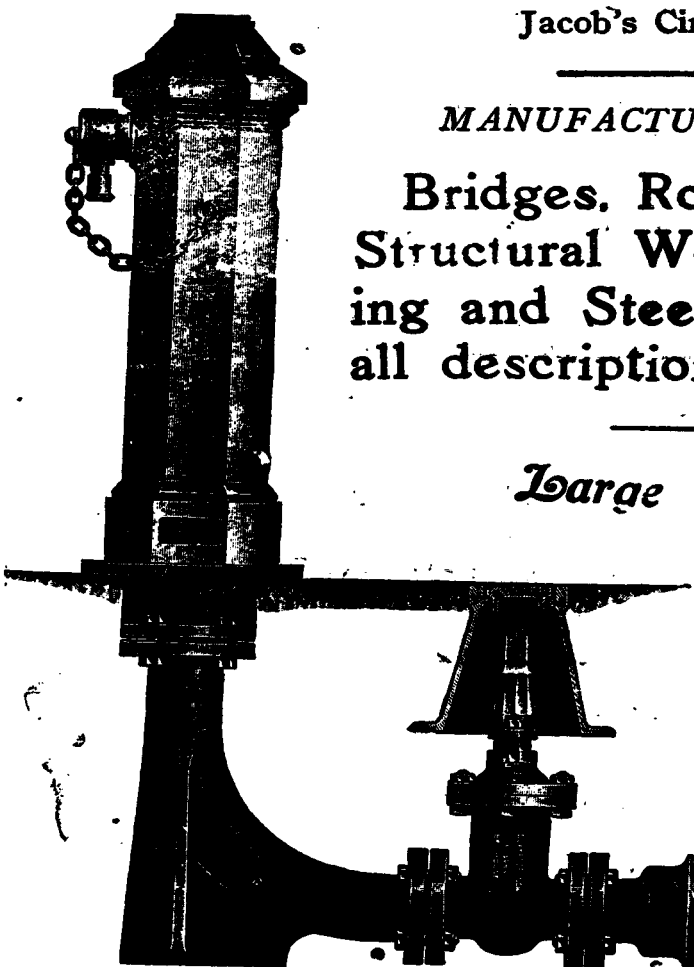
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